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PRICE TWO CENTS

Balkan Treaty Ratified

Representatives of Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania and Servia Sign Bucharest Agreement—King of Montenegro Assents

SITUATION DISCUSSED

Bulgarian Authority Says Powers' Hesitation in Forcing Turkey Is Due to Reluctance to Opening Question of Asia Minor

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON.—The treaty of Bucharest was duly ratified Monday in Bucharest by representatives of Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania and Servia. Montenegro was not officially represented, but the King sent a telegram announcing he had ratified the treaty at Cettinje.

A Bulgarian gentleman who is most unquestionable authority on conditions at present prevailing in that country, and who is visiting London, has just given the Monitor representative his views on the Balkan situation. Bulgaria, he explained, was in a position of the greatest difficulty, inasmuch as she was bound under the treaty of Bucharest to demobilize, while the Turks were not in any way bound by this treaty.

At the same time the Turks were confined by the treaty of London to the Enos-Midia line, yet they had broken this treaty and were occupying Adrianople in force at the very moment Bulgaria was compelled to demobilize.

Asked if he could confirm the statement made in the columns of the Monitor that the great powers had absolutely made all arrangements for enforcing the evacuation of Adrianople he replied that

BANFF PASSED IN ROUND GREAT BRITAIN FLIGHT

Mr. Hawker Leaves Aberdeen in Attempt to Win Daily Mail Prize and Completes 658 of the 1540 Miles Course Covers

HIS ENGINE BOTHERS

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON.—In his second attempt to win the Daily Mail prize for a flight around Great Britain Mr. Hawker descended with his Sopwith waterplane at 7.40 last night at the fishing village of Beadnell, twenty miles south of Berwick.

After leaving Yarmouth he made his way to Scarborough, which is the third control on the course. He descended there at 2.42 o'clock and left again at 4.22, intending to reach the fourth control at Aberdeen.

Trouble he had with his engine was not serious, but the night was so dark and the wind so gusty that he deemed it best to thoroughly overhaul his motor and to spend the night with Colonel Kraster at Beadnell Hall. At 8:05 this morning he resumed his flight and at 8:28 passed Berwick flying direct to Aberdeen.

He descended at Montrose owing to some trouble with his engine at 9:58 o'clock. Just half an hour later he rose again and at 10:55 o'clock reached the fourth control at Aberdeen. At 11:55 he left Aberdeen and at 1 o'clock passed Banff, which lies some 60 miles due east of Cromarty, where the turn is made to proceed down Caledonian canal to Oban. He had then flown 658 miles out of 1540.

THOMAS A. EDISON COMING HERE

Martin T. Joyce of the American Federation of Labor today announced that he had received word from Thomas A. Edison that Mr. Edison will come and deliver the opening address at the electrical workers convention here, Sept. 15.



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ENVER BEY

Directing factor in Turkey's resistance of edict of the powers

this was unquestionably the case. Although, however, their understanding on this point was complete they had taken no steps whatever to execute it, the ambassadors' conference in London having actually adjourned for the holidays leaving the Turks in possession.

The reason for this could only be their distrust of one another. The fact was that the Thracian question was rapidly becoming mixed up with the question of Asia Minor and the great powers were one and all opposed to the opening of that question. The guiding spirit of the sudden revival of Turkish aggression was undoubtedly Enver Bey, who was backed gain nothing by a change of dynasty.

by what was called the Turkish government. This government in reality was simply the secret committee.

Turkey was supposed to have a constitutional government, but her government was as autocratic as it had ever been. Her one chance, if she was to retrieve her fortunes, lay in peace. She required both time and money to work out her rehabilitation. If she persisted in her present policy in Thrace she would have to forego these absolute necessities.

Bulgaria would never recognize any settlement as final which involved the abandonment of Adrianople. Supposing that Turkey did succeed for the moment in holding the town she would be compelled to concentrate all her forces in Thrace to safeguard her position. Three hundred thousand men combined with a great outlay of money would be required to secure the piece of territory which could bring in no possible return for such an outlay.

Asia Minor, drained of troops and with all resources diverted into Thrace, would sink into anarchy. The Arabs would separate themselves from the Turks and the Kurds would grow every day in lawlessness. The Armenians would be in danger of extermination and in no time the powers would be obliged to intervene. That would be the beginning of the end.

The question of Thrace and the question of Asia Minor would become one. The idea of partition would cross the Bosphorus and the question of the near east would simply be shifted from the Balkans to the Caucasus.

Replying to another question as to the position of King Ferdinand the Monitor's informant declared that it was extremely difficult. Bulgaria had failed to achieve a great part of what she had set out to gain and as a consequence a great deal of feeling had been raised in the country, nevertheless he had perfect faith in the calmness and good sense of the Bulgarians. He believed they would recognize that the King could not possibly be held responsible for what had occurred and that in any case they would undoubtedly gain nothing by a change of dynasty.

GERMAN PRINCES HOSTS OF KAISER IN HISTORIC TEMPLE

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON.—The greatest gathering of German princes which has ever been seen since the proclamation of German unity after the war with France in 1870 took place yesterday at Kelheim on the Danube.

The meeting took place in the temple of liberation, which was dedicated just half a century ago by the King of Bavaria in memory of the German triumph over Napoleon I.

Speaking at the banquet, the Prince Regent quoted the words, "May Germans never forget that which compelled the struggle for liberation or the means by which they emerged victorious," which are painted on the walls of the temple.

From this he went on to tell the story of the rehabilitation of Germany as a power from the moment when the jealousies of the German princes were

consolidated by the invasion of Napoleon down to the day when unity was finally proclaimed in the Galerie des Glaces at Versailles.

The principal guest was the Kaiser and it fell to him to return thanks in the name of the German kings and princes as well as the burgomasters of free towns. The lesson which the Prince Regent had impressed upon them all, he declared, should be burned into their memories.

That lesson was that the strength of Germany rested upon German unity and that for the nation there could be no slackening of effort if it was to maintain the place it had reached.

The warmth with which the people had entered into all the celebrations of the present year showed how deeply they recognized this and showed also the manner in which they relied on the German princes who were their natural leaders.

ORGANIZERS FOR RIFLE SHOOT TO BE APPOINTED

Appointment of a range officer, team captain and coaches for the regimental rifle team to compete in the state contests at Wakefield late in September is scheduled to take place this evening at the armory of East Newton street, where a special meeting has been called by Col. Edward L. Logan of the ninth regiment, M. V. M.

Authority will be given to the captains of 12 companies to select three men from each to take part in the contests.

Capt. John P. Kane, M. V. M., of the paymaster's department is paying off the militiamen for their services, in the annual maneuvers this summer.

INSTITUTION HEADS CONVENE

Members of the American Hospital Association, composed of trustees, superintendents and others interested in hospital work throughout the United States and Canada, opened their fifteenth annual conference with a session at the Copley-Plaza hotel today.

Governor Foss has 20 candidates under consideration for appointment to the Boston licensing board to succeed the late Fred A. Emery. Much interest is shown by the public in the coming appointment, no less than 260 persons already having endorsed one or another of the candidates. Many sent personal letters, while other affixed their names to petitions.

The position carries a salary of \$3500.

George M. Harlow, the Governor's political lieutenant; Albert Garneau, a lawyer with offices at 15 Congress street,

and Walter M. Lougee, a Back Bay business man, have each received numerous endorsements from prominent citizens.

Col. George B. Billings, United States immigration commissioner for the Boston district, and formerly chairman of the Republican committee of ward 11, is among those recommended to the Governor for the appointment.

Although the executive council is to meet tomorrow at 9:30 a. m. it is not certain that the Governor's appointment will be sent in at that time.

SENATORS IN DOUBT OVER MAINE TRIP

WASHINGTON.—Senators Cummings and Borah will decide today whether they will go into the Maine third district campaign next week as Progressive Republicans, in support of Mr. Peters. If the tariff bill comes to a vote next week as predicted they cannot leave. Today's progress will decide for them.

LIBRARY TO TEST CANDIDATES

Examinations for grades B and C of the Boston library service will be held Sept. 5 at 9 o'clock a. m., and for grade E on Sept. 6, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the special libraries floor, central library.

DR. FINLEY AS ARBITER

NEW YORK.—Dr. John H. Finley, president of the College of the City of New York, has been chosen sixth and final member of the arbitration board to adjust the wage difficulty between the eastern railroads and their trainmen and conductors.

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CITY ATTEMPTS TO BE A PARTY IN 'L' MEDIATION

R. F. Walsh, Representing Corporation Counsel, Appears at Hearing at State House—Decision Is Withheld a Day

MR. FEENEY OBJECTS

Mr. Walsh Says City Desires to Be Fully Informed on All Questions Brought Up—Will Make Statement on Attitude

Attempt was made by the city of Boston through Richard F. Walsh, representing the corporation counsel, to enter as a party to the arbitration proceedings between the Boston Elevated and the Boston Street Railway's union at today's session of the hearing in the State House. Vigorous protest was made by John P. Feeney for the Carmen, but Frederic E. Snow, counsel for the company, had no objection.

JAMES J. STORROW, chairman of the board, after conferring with the two members said that the subject would be disposed of at the opening of the hearing Wednesday morning.

Meanwhile Mr. Walsh while having all the privileges of a spectator was not allowed to enter his formal appearance.

Mr. Feeney in stating his objections said that, inasmuch as there were certain specific questions, under arbitration between the company and its employees and inasmuch as the city could not be in any way a party to those questions he did not see how the city could appear.

While he said he did not object to Mr. Walsh being present inasmuch as the hearing was open to the public yet he apprehended that an attempt would be made to interject recommendations and bring up questions which were not included in the matter under consideration.

"There is no more reason," he said, "for a representative of the city of Boston to be present than for the solicitor of the city of Cambridge, Maklen, Watertown or Somerville or any other community where the Elevated runs."

"Not only," he said, "would the entrance of a third party in the proceedings destroy the orderly procedure of the hearings, it would interfere with the offering of testimony on the subject matter and would form a precedent which would destroy the principle of arbitration."

Mr. Walsh said that he appeared so that the city might be fully informed on all questions brought up and expressed a desire to make a statement at a subsequent time as to the attitude of the city of Boston.

ALFRED J. GUYON, head of the employment department of the Elevated, was the first witness called to submit the figures requested by Mr. Feeney at yesterday's hearing. The figures included the number of men who had made application for work and who had been accepted or rejected.

Mrs. Storow was the only woman present at the hearing.

Mr. Feeney was not quite satisfied with the total presented by Mr. Guyon and asked if he could give him the number of men who made application for work but were turned down before they got to the point of writing it out.

Mr. Guyon was unable to do this as he said no record was kept of those men.

Asked as to whether he took into consideration the modern equipment and fitness of the men to handle such as well as the financial liability of the company in regard to the relation of the more powerful cars in the period in judging the men, Mr. Guyon replied that he only took into consideration the general appearance and past record in the preliminary sizing up.

CYRUS S. CHING, chief instructor of the surface car men, at the Bartlett street shop, presented a number of instruction bulletins and book of rules which were given the men at the school, and which were entered as exhibits by Mr. Feeney.

LEXINGTON WILL TAKE STEP IN PLAN FOR CIVIC CENTER

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The selectmen have just signed the warrant containing eight articles for a special town meeting in the town hall Sept. 4.

The park commissioners will seek an appropriation of \$500 for improving the Buckman tavern estate, recently purchased by the town and containing the famous old Buckman tavern, which is located opposite the battle green. This will be the first step towards the forming of an ideal civic center for the town since the purchase of the land, and eventually it is proposed to make a park out of the estate, which in area is larger than the battle grounds, making in the two grounds about six acres for park purposes.

(Continued on page twenty, column one)

ARBITERS WHO HEAR "L" TESTIMONY



Left to right: James L. Richards, J. J. Storow (Chairman), James H. Vahey

M'Loughlin IS TENNIS WINNER; RETAINS TITLE

Californian Defeats R. Norris Williams of Philadelphia Before Record Crowd—Score 6-4, 5-7, 6-3, 6-1

CHAMPION FAVORITE

NEWPORT, R. I.—Maurice E. McLaughlin of San Francisco today retained the lawn tennis singles championship of the United States by defeating R. Norris Williams of Philadelphia, in the thirty-third annual allcomers' tournament on the Casino courts here, where he first won the title a year ago. The score was 6-4, 5-7, 6-3, 6-1.

The change would bring the present road which leads from Beverly to Gloucester about 300 feet east of its present location, taking in a strip of the estate owned by Mr. Frick. The hearing was held before the county commissioners on the lawn in front of the estate of S. K. Prince of Wenham.

The commissioners took the question under advisement.

Mr. Frick has a property at Wenham, the Melville place, which has been developed and is utilized as a rest place for working girls who are entertained with a two weeks' vacation at the guest of Miss Helen Frick, his daughter.

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(Continued on page twenty, column one)

SPEECH INQUIRY RESOLVE LOSES

WASHINGTON—A resolution proposing a committee investigation of charges of official misconduct against Emery Speer, federal judge for the southern Georgia district, was rejected by the House this afternoon.

Minority Leader Mann successfully prevented consideration of the measure, asserting that Chairman Clayton of the judiciary committee must make an open statement of the nature of the charges on the floor of the House, before he would permit consideration of the subject.

President Wilson today emphatically indicated that this government will insist on each of the four proposals made through Mr. Lind.

Today Mr. Lind, Sr. Huerta, Sr. Gamboa and the American Charge d'Afaires O'Shaughnessy are reported to be in conference at Sr. Huerta's palace.

President Wilson had planned to bate Congress every step, and fast in the

(Continued on page eight, column four)

CONG. GARDNER SPEAKS OF GOV. FOSS AS INDEPENDENT

Statement Issued by Republican Candidate Declares Such a Run would Help Mr. Walsh Most—Cong. Rogers to Conduct Hamilton Man's Campaign

Congressman Augustus P. Gardner, opponent for the Republican nomination, is touring in Barnstable county today.

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Contending Chinese Factions Plan Supreme Effort

CHINA REBELLION NOT YET LOOKED UPON AS SERIOUS

General Impression Prevails in Peking That the Central Government Will Be Able to Suppress Uprising in the South

CONSTITUTION DELAYS

(Special to the Monitor)

PEKING, China—Civil war still prevails in China. The general impression at present is that the central government will be able to suppress the rising, and this impression is justified by the knowledge that the government has more money, more troops, and better trained soldiers than the other side.

How the several conflicts which have already taken place between the opposing forces have resulted cannot be accurately stated. Both sides claim glorious victories, so that the most that can be said at present is that the honors of war seem to be divided.

The only reliable news that comes to Peking goes direct to the President's yamen, and goes no further. At the moment of writing there are indications that both sides are preparing for a supreme effort, which cannot be long delayed. Should the issue favor the northern troops, the back of the rebellion will undoubtedly be broken, and order should soon afterwards be restored.

It is not at all unlikely that the President will grant an amnesty to all who lay down their arms and a pardon to the leaders who surrender. The latest mandate issued by the President is more conciliatory in its tone, and in it he even goes so far as to declare that when the trouble is ended he will impeach himself "so that he may expiate his sins."

The absence of most of the foreign ministers from Peking at Petaiko (the Peking summer resort) proves that the powers do not regard the situation here as grave. Both Houses of Parliament continue their sittings, but it is more difficult to obtain a quorum than before the outbreak, as a number of the Kuomintang party have left the capital for Shanghai so as to be more in touch with the revolutionary movement.

It is only fair to state that the moderate section of the Kuomintang, which is by no means inconsiderable, disapproves of the rebellion, believing as it does, that matters could have been adjusted by constitutional methods. The fact that the party is divided on the subject of this revolution proves that it was not a matured movement.

The spark struck by the tutuhs of Liangsi ignited the inflammable material in much destruction and unhappiness. That plan was not developed is shown by the fact that the arsenal at Shanghai has not gone over to the rebels as was hoped and similarly the "navy" was not secured.

The fear has been expressed that this outbreak would mean the doom of parliamentary government, but there seems little justification for such a gloomy prognostication. The situation is complicated by the delay in drafting the constitution. The Kuomintang contend that the constitution should be drawn up and approved before the election of President is proceeded with.

The Chingtung, who favored the election of President before the adoption of the constitution, propose that the part of the constitution referring to the President might be approved pending the approval of the completed constitution, so that the election could be carried out at once. This, however, does not seem a very practical proposal.

PRAGUE FINANCES MAY FORCE ACTION BY AUSTRIA BOARD

Bohemian Capital Said to Be Practically Bankrupt, Owing to Dissensions in Country

(Special to the Monitor)
PRAGUE, Bohemia—To the dissensions between the government and the Czech population in Bohemia which led to the breaking up of the Bohemian Diet and to the installation of an Austrian government commission, is now added the practical bankruptcy of the Bohemian capital.

The revenue of the town in 1912 was 30,000,000 kronen, of which 26,000,000 kronen were used for interest on loans and annuities, and 3,000,000 kronen for salaries. That left only 1,000,000 kronen for communal necessities. Although building was stopped and economies practised everywhere, this small sum proved to be utterly insufficient.

New debts were incurred between Christmas and July amounting to 33,500,000 kronen, which together with 16,000,000 kronen already owing, increases the town's debt to 200,000,000 kronen, the interest of which alone is more than the town of Prague's income. Interest was already owing in 1911, and only the contraction of a new loan of 3,500,000 kronen averted a collapse last year. A recent attempt to raise a 25,000,000 kronen loan failed.

The creditors of the town are the Landesbank, 72,000,000 kronen; the General Austrian Boden Kredit Anstalt, 26,000,000 kronen; the Town Savings Bank, 8,000,000 kronen; Czechoslovak Savings Bank, 5,500,000 kronen; Bohemian Savings Bank and other creditors about 1,000,000 kronen. If these creditors refuse to help the town by advancing further loans, the only thing the town council can do, will be to follow the example of the Bohemian government, and hand the administration of the town over to the Austrian government commissioners.

FRANCE HONORS NATURALIST WITH BUST AT SERIGNAN

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The custom of erecting monuments of celebrities in their life time is a growing one and has found another example in the bust which was put at Serignan to J. H. Fabre, the great French naturalist. Of Fabre, Darwin said that he had illustrated the case of Buffon, "Genius is infinite patience."

Possessed of a great love of nature Fabre devoted his every spare hour to the study of insect life. At the age of 14 he was taken from school to lead the life of a navy, but he managed to educate himself. He eventually passed his teacher's examination and resumed his natural history investigations.

A D. Sc. and B. A. as well as a college professor, Fabre also enjoyed the friendship of men such as Duruy and John Stuart Mill. By his liberal views and his readiness to impart his knowledge to those who would have it, he incurred the enmity of those who viewed his researches and teaching with suspicion.

Fabre was never at any time the possessor of wealth, and the moment came when having been given notice to leave his house, the money to enable him to do so had to be supplied by Stuart Mill. Fabre, however, has outlived all hardships. He is recognized as one of the men of genius of his country, and his "Souvenirs Entomologiques" have given him a world reputation.

SWISS GUARD SAID TO HAVE HAD AID IN ROME MUTINY

(Special to the Monitor)
NEUCHATEL, Switzerland—The Suise Libre, in publishing a letter received from Rome in connection with the recent dismissal of some of the Swiss guard at the Vatican, says that the animosity shown toward Switzerland by certain of the Italian newspapers during the recent events in Rome, was most marked. It was not known, however, that this animosity sprang from the dislike felt in some quarters to the presence of foreign troops at the Vatican.

The mutiny was upheld by a section of the Italian press, and it is now said that the mutineers received financial aid, the Roman journals having declared that should the guard be disbanded they would not be found wanting for anything.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

KEITH'S—Vaudville, 1:45, 7:45.
MAJESTIC—"What Happened to Mary,"
S. S. KANE, 8:10.

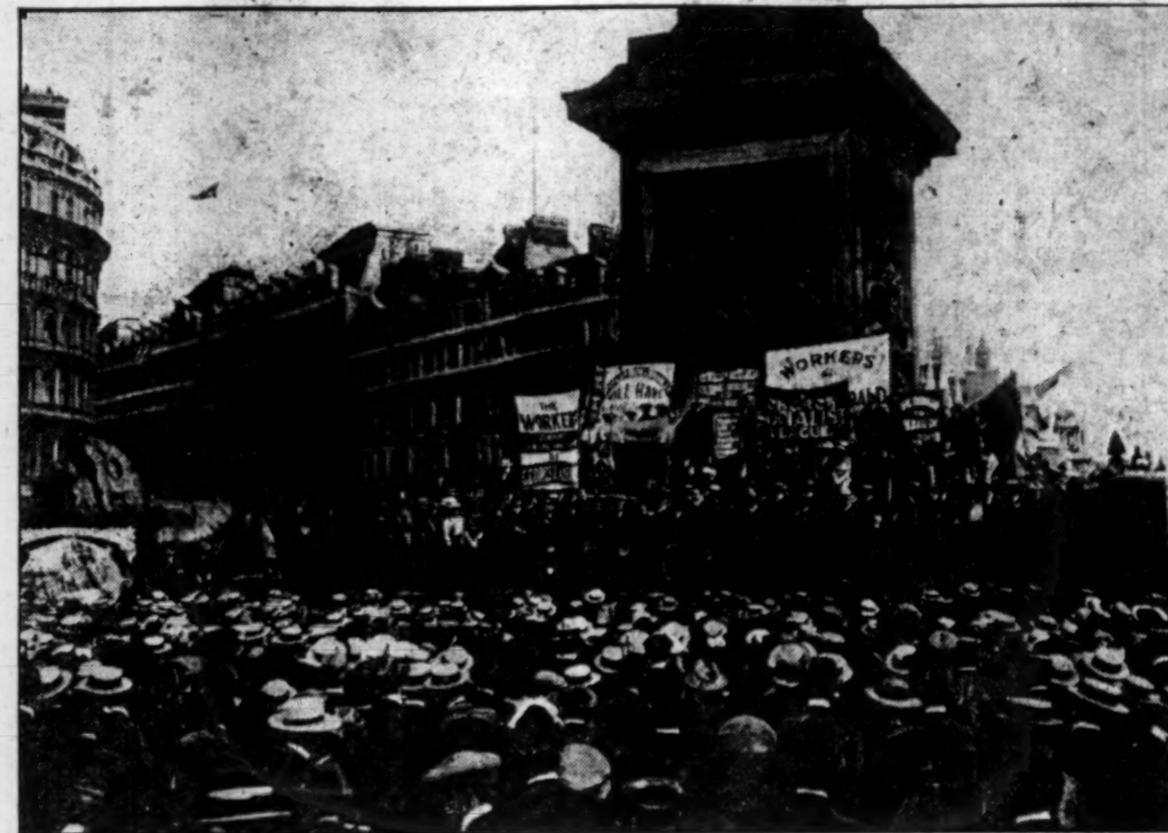
NEW YORK

COHAN—"Potash and Perlmutter,"
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart,"
ELTINGE—"Within the Law,"
ELSTNER—"Alfred,"
LONGACHE—"The Silver Wedding,"
LYRIC—"When Dreams Come True,"
THIRTY-NINTH—"Believe Me, Xantippe."

CHICAGO

CORT—"Elixir of Youth,"
DRAMA—"Stop and Smell the Flowers,"
ELSTNER—"Try to Washington,"
MAJESTIC—"Vanderbilt,"
OLYMPIC—"Within the Law,"
PRINCESS—"Little Miss Brown,"
PALACE—"Vanderbilt."

LONDON CROWD AT FREE SPEECH MEETING



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Speakers addressing great gathering from plinth of Nelson's column

MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST IS TRAfalgar Square Speaker

Free Speech Mass Meeting Draws Great Crowd Which Shows Much Interest in Addresses by John Scurr and George Lansbury—Police Disperse Gathering

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The enormous crowd which gathered recently in Trafalgar square, a crowd estimated to number at least 25,000 people, was doubtless partly drawn there by the expectation of hearing Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and of seeing her lead a raid on Downing street. The meeting was actually convened by the free speech defense committee and Miss Sylvia Pankhurst had been invited to speak on condition that she would not ask the crowd to go to Mr. Asquith's house.

In a letter issued in leaflet form on the preceding day, however, Miss Pankhurst stated that she had refused these terms "which would thus have prevented me from exercising freedom of speech at a free speech demonstration." "I believe" the letter continued "that it is the argument of sticks and stones from the East End and of general popular revolt that is going to win the vote for women as it did for men in times past."

It was understood to be the wish of the free speech defense committee, which had called the meeting to protest against the imprisonment of George Lansbury, John Scurr and Mrs. Cohen, under an act 350 years old, and to demand their immediate release, that no organization should be in evidence. The first person to mount the platform, however, was a suffragette, bearing the well-known flag of the Women's Social and Political Union. She was followed by a member of the Women's Freedom League, also with a banner. These symbols of organization, however, were countered on another side of the Nelson monument by what one might call the symbol of disorganization, the red cap of revolution. Organization was, however, very much in evidence and it is rare to see even the plinth of the Nelson monument so crowded with banners as it was on this occasion.

Many Organizations

Dockers, glassworkers, tailors and many other organizations were represented and there were also banners assuring all that the Daily Herald was "the limit." As though one did not know it, the first contingent, which arrived at 3:30 was headed by a Daily Herald banner. It was greeted with good natured cheers, but the heartiest welcome was given to the great procession from the East End, consisting of 7000 people with a couple of bands and no fewer than 34 banners.

George Lansbury, who was already on the platform led the cheering and the men from his own Bow and Bromley replied with equal vigor. At the same moment a small procession of women, which had apparently sprung from nowhere, suddenly appeared on the Haymarket side of the monument from

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England—The railway men of Liverpool have formed a "vigilance committee" whose work it is to find cases of disputes and disagreements between firms and their employees. When such cases are proved, the railway men refuse to handle the goods of the firms during the period of disagreement.

PERIAN TRADE NEEDS SECURITY SAYS VICE CONSUL

British Agent at Bushire Tells of Large Increase in Commerce but Declares It Is Not an Indication of Growing Prosperity

REGULATIONS URGED

(Special to the Monitor)

KARACHI, India—The annual report of the British vice-consul at Bushire, H. G. Chick, for the year 1912, has just been published and the Sind Gazette, Karachi, prints some interesting extracts from it.

The report speaks of a large increase in trade in 1912, as compared with the previous year. Mr. Chick, however, points out that this is not a sign of growing security and prosperity in southern Persia. He explains that as regards the imports the bulk of the increase was in cottons, and was due to the excessive credit allowed by some firms to forced competition between Persian importing agents, and to confidence, unfortunately misplaced, in the restoration of order in Fars under the new governor-general; while as regards the exports the increase was partly due to a larger export of opium, the market value of which had advanced greatly on that of last year, and partly to the export of grain from the littoral in the immediate vicinity of Bushire, which is comparatively little affected by the insecurity of the interior.

Results Described

The actual results of the insecurity on the roads and disorder throughout the province, Mr. Chick points out, may be summed up as follows: Firstly, enormously increased prices of transport into the interior; secondly, losses by Persian merchants unable to obtain in the local centers a buying price sufficient to cover both original invoice price and cost of transport; thirdly, limitation of area of market for goods from the Persian gulf, when thrown into competition with goods transported more cheaply from the north; fourthly, impossibility of safe communication between provincial centers like Shiraz and the surrounding country districts, owing to continuous fighting, raiding and marauding, and consequently reduced sales to the country districts; fifthly, congestion of goods in the provincial centers as the result of the above causes, combined with excessive quantities of goods ordered out from Europe; and finally, release of grain from the market at Cobdogla is 18,300 acres. The operations now proceeding in these districts consist of general construction work opening up new land for irrigation, which will be allowed from time to time to the work progresses.

The irrigation department is busy attending to the requirements of the settlers under the act of last year, which provided that instead of the South Australian government giving cash advances, they might clear, fence, and grade the land, put down concrete irrigation ditches and tanks, some of which would hold 20,000 gallons.

Under the act the department is authorized to spend up to £15 per acre, the settler having to deposit 15 per cent of the estimated total cost of the improvements. During the first five years he is required to pay nothing except the interest, but from that period onward he has to return the sum advanced in 20 annual instalments. In all the settler is given 25 years in which to clear his property.

It is acknowledged that the richness of the soil and fertilizing power of the water in the Murray river is appreciated today as it never has been, and it is anticipated that at no distant date there will be one continuous irrigation area from Overland Corner to beyond Renmark, approximately 100 miles.

NO END IS SEEN TO MILAN STRIKE

(Special to the Monitor)

MILAN, Italy—The general strike in Milan shows no sign of coming to a finish. There has been fighting between the carabiniers and the strikers in several parts of the city. The strikers have torn up the pavement in some of the streets to be used as missiles against the troops. The executive committee of the chamber of labor has invited its members to join the strike.

(Special to the Monitor)

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EXEMPTIONS UNDER SHOP ACT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In central London photographers and provision dealers have been exempted from the half holiday clause of the shop act.

Reports Are Lucid

Mr. Chick is one of the chief lieutenants of Sir Percy Cox, British resident in the Persian gulf, and consul-general for Fars, and enjoys the complete confidence of his chief—a certain indication of the high order of his qualifications, and the excellence of his work. His reports are always lucid and interesting; exhaustive without being tedious; scholarly; and, above all, they are striking proofs of his marvelous grasp of the entire situation in southern Persia.

He has been specially thanked by Sir Edward Grey for the assistance which he has rendered by his clear, accurate and unbiased presentation of facts. He has made a close study of the Persian oil products are extensively used in Australia, and there is no reason to doubt that in a few years New South Wales will be able to supply the Commonwealth's requirements for benzines, kerosenes, oil, fuel, lubricating oils, greases, and paraffin wax.

character and language, and is able to meet the Persian on his own ground. He takes a keen interest in the people of the country, especially in members of the mercantile community and mixes freely with them, conversing in Persian, which he speaks as well as any educated Persian. He has won the confidence and esteem of all Persians he has come in contact with, and is on such a friendly footing with them generally, that he can travel anywhere in southern Persia unmolested. At the time of the attack on the Central India Horse when the tribesmen along the Bushire-Shiraz road were in a dangerous state of upheaval against Europeans, he travelled through the province of Fars in perfect safety, being warmly welcomed and hospitably entertained by every chief he met. He is a watchful guardian of British trade interests, and an enthusiastic believer in British manufactures in that field, and it is due to him to say that his work is doing much to establish British trade on a firm and progressive basis.

CHINA SALT TAX REFORM RESTS ON TAEL VALUATION

Currency Unit in New Republic Said to Have Varying Value in the Different Provinces

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, a Chinese gentleman, intimately acquainted with the official conditions in China, afforded some interesting information in regard to the delay in reforming the administration of the salt gabelle.

It was, our informant declared, a much deeper question than the simple dismission of corrupt officials and replacing them by others. It really amounted to a question of the reform of the currency, without which no alteration in the present irregularities in the collection of the salt tax could be hoped for.

The whole question, he said, centers round the uncertain value of the Chinese unit, the tael, which has a different value in different provinces, and in the same province in different departments. There is the Shanghai tael, and the government tael, and several others. When the tax-gatherer comes to demand the tax his method of procedure is something as follows:

As one knows, the smallest piece of money in China is what is called the copper cash, and this is most generally used as the medium of exchange among the people. When the tax-gatherer wants to obtain money illegally on the tax, he declares to the taxpayer that he has to remit on his behalf so many taels to Peking, and assesses the value of the tael at so much more than its real value. For instance, he might say to one man, you have to pay three taels tax, but as you cannot pay me in taels I must

Progress Predicted Under New Japanese Regime

JAPAN WRITER SEES AN END TO CLANS SYSTEM

T. G. Komai Says Country of Mikado Is Still in Transition With So-Called Elder Statesmen Gradually Losing Hold

PROGRESS IS NOTED

In two preceding articles, published by The Christian Science Monitor on Aug. 16 and 20, respectively, T. G. Komai, a Japanese authority on far eastern affairs, has furnished his views on China and the present crisis. Today's article takes up the questions of Japan, past and present, with the author's conclusions as to some of the things that await his country.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Japan is still in transition. All the world is wondering whether she will triumphantly pass through the second reform marked by the beginning of the "Taisho" or great rectitude era, as she did through the restoration at the beginning of the last "Meiji" era (enlightened age).

The first restoration placed power in the hands of the "Genro" or elder statesmen of the Chosho, Satsuma, and Tosa clans. The second reform now in progress will necessitate the entire abolition of clan government of all kinds. The great political changes which have occurred since the collapse of the Saionji ministry last year, must be considered first in order to understand the present domestic politics of Japan.

These changes are due to the conflict between the power of the people and the clan system on which the Japanese government is still based. Of course, there had previously been several political disturbances in Japan, but up to this recent conflict the power of the clan officialdom was far stronger than that of the people, so the latter had to fight to no purpose. Now, however, the power of the populace has become very strong and that of the clan officialdom has weakened very considerably, with the result that political changes of a kind formerly almost inconceivable have followed each other in quick succession.

Split Is Created

For instance, the proposed increase of two divisions of the occupying army in Korea might at first have easily been settled by the Saionji ministry, which enjoyed the majority of the votes in the House of Commons, as Marquis Saionji, the then premier, was the president of one of the biggest of the Japanese parties—the "Seiyukwai" (Constitutional party). Nevertheless, Princes Yamagata and Katsura, elder statesmen of the Chosho clan, used the question as a means of inflaming the opposition and upsetting the Saionji cabinet. As a matter of fact, however, one of the most important results of their action was to create a serious split among the leading representatives of the clan system.

Prince Katsura was in Russia on his way to Europe when the Meiji Emperor passed away on July 30, 1912. Anticipating the immense political changes sure to follow at home, he abandoned his journey to Europe and immediately returned to Japan. There he found that his great patron and friend, the field marshal Prince Yamagata, was scheming to fill all the important positions at the imperial court with his followers, under the pretext that the new Emperor was young and inexperienced in the general conduct of the empire, the post of minister at the imperial court being reserved for Prince Yamagata himself.

An imperial court conference was duly convened, consisting of the elder statesmen, with the special object of deciding who should be elected to this post. Prince Yamagata, the senior elder statesman, first broke silence by proposing Prince Katsura, who is the junior "Genro," as the person most fitted for the post.

Prince Katsura Named

This proposal, however, was not seriously intended, as he expected that his former protege Prince Katsura would, out of gratitude, decline the offered honor and propose himself. Prince Yamagata, the senior "Genro" for the position. But contrary to Yamagata's anticipation all the other elder statesmen who naturally were jealous of the great power exercised by Yamagata particularly since the assassination of Prince Ito, unanimously seconded his proposal to appoint Katsura; this was accordingly adopted, Katsura being further given the post of chief of the imperial chamberlains.

Naturally it was assumed by Yamagata that this move, which he regarded as an unpardonable offense against himself, had been engineered by the Premier Saionji.

Another thing which was reported to be the gate of our government opened to the people at large, and unless the state affairs be conducted in cooperation with the populace, Japan can never expect to maintain her progress and prosperity. In the reforms thus far effected nothing has been done to remedy military and naval defects, and in particular civilians are still excluded from the positions of naval and military ministers of national defense, an

exclusion which is regarded by many influential Japanese politicians as fatal to effective parliamentary control.

The strict regulations for the civil officials likewise remain unaltered, as does also the tremendous power of the "privy council," where almost all old high officers and officials serve to secure an almost permanent veto to the conservative element. Thus no one can feel quite satisfied with the latest reforms of our present ministry, welcome as they are as an instalment of better things to come.

Favored by Fortune

The Yamamoto cabinet is nevertheless exceedingly favored by fortune, for it has secured to a certain degree the public satisfaction by means of the mere palliative measures just mentioned. The Japanese public has long been wanting something new in the general administration of the country—for it has been tired by the game of hide-and-seek played by the Katsura and Saionji governments for the last ten years or so. For this very reason the reforms of the new Yamamoto ministry were readily and naturally received with great interest and curiosity.

As long as the premier has popular sympathy with him neither partisans of senior or junior elder statesmen can do anything to check his career, so that he might still effect something great and useful for Japan and the Japanese without being hampered by his political opponents. Apart from the personal influence of Admiral Count Yamamoto, his being entirely a newcomer on our political stage has attracted towards him a great deal of public sympathy and attention, just as a strange and curious animal draws a big crowd to the "Zoo."

The Kokumin (National opposition) party under Mr. Inukai declares that they could easily save 150,000,000 yen if they formed a cabinet of their own, while the Katsura party announces that they could have saved 110,000,000 yen had they been left in office.

The Japanese populace, thoroughly indignant at the wilful conduct of the Chosho clansmen, strongly attacked Yamagata and destroyed Katsura's cabinet. The latter caused Saionji to retire from presidency of the Constitutional party under the pretext that the former premier was unable to discipline his party into compliance with the imperial decree by altering their hostile attitude toward the Katsura ministry. Katsura failed to follow the example set by the late Prince Ito, who formed a new political party of his own. Katsura's party consisted to some extent of several erstwhile leaders of the National party (the Kokumin), the bulk of his followers being functionaries such as Viscount Oura, Barons Goto and Kato, and others.

Count Yamamoto at Helm

It is exceedingly interesting to note that the Admiral Count Yamamoto, who while naval minister during the great war with Russia was clever enough to appoint Admiral Togo commander-in-chief of the Japanese combined squadron to annihilate that of our great antagonist, immediately grasped the helm of state by accepting the succession of Prince Katsura, a representative of the Satsuma clan thus following one of the Chosho clan. The army as represented by former Premier General Prince Katsuma was forced to transfer the reins of the state to the navy, which was thus adequately represented by Admiral Count Yamamoto. The latter has most effectively compromised with, or rather compelled, the "Seiyukwai" party to support him.

In politics, as elsewhere, surprises have to be reckoned with. Saionji assisted Katsura's entry to the imperial court by checking Yamagata. And Katsura helped Yamagata to drive Saionji out of office. Then the Japanese populace, thoroughly indignant at the wilful conduct of the Chosho clansmen, strongly attacked Yamagata and destroyed Katsura's cabinet.

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Domestic Affairs Settled

Ever since Admiral Count Yamamoto became prime minister early this spring, he has most strenuously exerted himself in settling the all-important domestic affairs. Although he belongs to the Satsuma clan, he is generally regarded as one who is much less influenced by clan prejudices than the rest of his colleagues. He successfully proved himself one of the most brilliant, serious, and determined men of action in the past, so he is now trying to show himself equal to his own past in his new stewardship.

The adjustment of state expenditure, which has been one of the greatest problems in Japanese political life since the extraordinary administrative reforms of the eighteenth year of "Meiji" era, 1886, has just been carried through by the present Yamamoto cabinet.

Some 6400 government officials throughout the country have been dismissed, thus saving the state some 4,000,000 yen (£400,000) per year. Altogether 166 changes were made in the regulations affecting state departments, inducing the abolition of several offices, the total expense saved by this adjustment amounting to £8,087,300 per annum.

The indirect as well as the direct effects of this great change are of a most far-reaching character and are quite unprecedented in the annals of the Japanese ministries! Yet great as is this change it has left some of the most pressing grievances of the people still unremedied. For example, the transit duty, the remnant of the war tax, has not yet been abolished or reduced, notwithstanding the promises made during the war. The stronghold of the government is still very firm and the clan system is still unbroken.

As the English say, "Fine feathers make fine birds," and these representatives of the clans can very well be proud of their high positions and rich uniforms and of the titles of prime minister, president of the privy council, governors-general of Korea, Formosa and Kwantung, which sound so very imposing. But what our people are now asking themselves is "How would these gentlemen look if stripped of their fine feathers and forced to compete on equal terms with the commoners of Japan?" Would it then be proved that these distinguished personages merely resemble our peers in Kyo-Yama, which is only beautiful when seen from afar?

The recent failure of Prince Katsura is but the beginning of the end of the long prosperity of clanism in Japan. They have long lost substantial power, and are like an old hollowed tree which seemed whole and sound. They have presented this aspect by their maintenance of official dignities of one kind and another. But now that they have been overthrown, their inward weakness and infirmity is exposed. Prince Ito, General Count Hagi and Yoshida Shoin, their great moral teacher, rank side by side with Princes Yamagata and Katsura, as well as General Count Teranishi, as distinguished representatives of the Chosho men.

One remarkable feature in Japanese domestic politics at the present day must not be left unnoticed. It is the sudden decline of the "Genro," or the Elder Statesmen, an institution unparalleled in Japanese history since the great restoration.

Although the recent reform effected by the present cabinet has done nothing special to put an end to the stronghold held by the "Genro," Japan is changing with the progress of time, and we mark with a feeling of pleasing compassion the gradual fall and decline of our famous Elder Statesmen, thus leaving the erstwhile military and naval defects, and in particular civilians are still excluded from the positions of naval and military ministers of national defense, an

unquestionably the Chosho clan has produced many a brilliant and useful character, and has done much to bring into existence the Japan of the Meiji era. Now that their work is done, however, and their strength apparently exhausted, it is one of the most pleasing surprises to find the sudden decline of the Chosho clan under the new regime of "Great Rectitude."

Japan has yet five more representatives of the clansmen in the persons of the Field-Marshal Prince Ohama, Mar-

quis Matsukata, Field-Marshall Prince Yamagata, Marquis Inouyi and General Prince Katsura. The former two represent the Satsuma clan, while the rest come from that of Chosho. They all have long enjoyed their enviable positions as chief of the clansmen, besides being largely endowed with power, dignity and wealth. Marquis Inouyi represents the millionaires of the Chosho and Marquis Matsukata those of the Satsuma.

It must, however, be remembered that Prince Ohama and Marquis Inouyi have long ceased to count politically, while the Marquis Matsukata has confessed his own inability to undertake actual political work by his refusal to accept the premiership when it was offered to him on that memorable day of great political change last winter. Only the senior elder, Prince Yamagata, and the junior elder, Prince Katsura, still maintain some real political influence. The former, as president of the privy council as well as head of the army, maintains a power which cannot be despised, while the latter as an active politician is threatening to resume a violent attack against the Seiyukwai with his newly-organized party, leading the bureaucracy.

Collapse Unexpected

It has been said that the old Tokugawa shogunate was bound to collapse within 29 years, even if the great restoration movement had never occurred. But there was scarcely any one who had actually foreseen its fall at that period. Who could foresee its sudden fall of the Manchu dynasty in China a few years ago? When the revolutionary movement commenced even the Chinese experts or authorities on China, not to mention the brilliant diplomats in the Japanese Downing Street, all agreed in stating that it would be subdued and quieted almost immediately.

Most of these diplomatic experts asserted that after all Sun Yat Sen was but a great "dreamer" and declared the Chinese revolution to be simply an absurdity. Yet in a few crowded months the mighty Manchu dynasty had fallen like a big snowman before that great "dreamer." The observations even of experts are often not to be depended upon. What a change within a year! But yesterday, the power of the Chosho clan was to be invincible in Japan, and now it has fallen like Caesar and there are none but the ill-informed and foolish to pay it any homage!

Still the clansmen, especially those under Princes Yamagata and Katsura, as well as General Count Teranishi, will try their very utmost to maintain their clan system, the fall of which will reduce them to nobodies. But most of the great men of influence and merit of the Chosho clan, who sprang up at the restoration period, have left no worthy successors.

Japan is still enjoying a steady and great progress in prosperity and in the more widespread adoption of western civilization which seems to go on unchecked and which is accompanied with a nearly increase of population of about half a million to fill the newly-acquired territories of Formosa, Korea, Manchuria and Saganien. The two clans of Chosho and Satsuma, which seemed to have monopolized the Japanese army and navy respectively, are no longer able to supply the ever-increasing number of officers needed.

Whereas Japan had only one general and six lieutenant-generals and vice-admirals in the army and navy in 1878, she now has 29 generals and admirals and 60 lieutenant-generals and vice-admirals. The budget of 60,000,000 yen in the early part of the Meiji era has now become 600,000,000 yen. With an army of 19 divisions besides those garrisoned in Formosa, Korea, Manchuria and Saganien, one leading clan can never furnish sufficient numbers of men to adequately control the whole organization.

Almost all important positions, both within and without the country, have mostly been filled by the Chosho men, a sure sign of the fact that absolutely all the men that clan could supply were placed at the service of the state.

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NEW BALKAN BOUNDARIES LAID DOWN



Map showing Turkish frontier and other lines according to treaty

GREECE GETS BIG INCREASE IN COAST LINE

New Balkan Boundaries Promise Revolution in Commerce With Hellenists Rising to Position of Great Maritime Power

CHANGES ANTICIPATED

(By our military correspondent)

LCNODON.—The military operations of Servia and Greece soon resulted in a deadlock after their armies had reached the old Bulgarian frontier. Rumania then took an active part against Bulgaria; moved her forces quickly by rail to Nikopolis; crossed the Danube, and advanced on Sofia. The Bulgarian capital was retaken by the Turks, and King Ferdinand was forced to ask Russia to plead with her enemies for terms of peace. Negotiations were opened at Bucharest and the new boundaries have at last been arranged.

Rumania acquires the strip of territory south of the Dobruja which she demanded. Her frontier will now extend roughly from Turtukai on the Danube to Balchick on the Black sea; following the watershed which separates the Danube tributaries from the Pravadi river, which empties into the Black sea at Varna. She thus secures a much needed defensible frontier.

On the Servian side King Ferdinand has again been obliged to relinquish some of his former dominion between the Vardar and the Struma, abandoning Istip, and bringing his frontier back to the right bank of the Struma, at a point south of Kustendil, where the new frontier breaks off from the old one. It then takes a bend westwards so as to include part of the high plateau and the town of Strumitsa. For Bulgaria it is still a strong frontier from a strategical point of view, making a salient from which, after the railway is carried down the Struma from Kustendil, an army would act effectively against the Servian positions and line of railway in the Vardar valley. From a military standpoint it does not seem that Servia has obtained any advantage from the new delimitation.

Leaving this frontier near Strumitsa the boundary between Servia and Greece turns westwards, and, passing 10 miles south of Monastir, reaches Lake Prespa. This line gives to Greece command of the railway from Salonika to Monastir, but the boundary has rather an ethnological than a strategical meaning.

New the frontier between Greece and Bulgaria is more surprising. The line follows the foothills of the Bulgarian plateau and, passing eastwards, crosses the Struma valley, until it reaches the river Mesta, which it crosses and follows parallel to the left bank until it reaches the Aegean sea opposite the island of Thasos. The whole line of coast railway from Monastir through Salonika and Seres to Xanthi then falls into the hands of Greece. It gives her an immense increase of coast and many valuable harbors amongst which is Kavala, a place equal in importance to the new frontier.

Theoretically the Turkish frontier remains as decided by the powers, a line from Midia to Enos. But the troops of the Sublime Porte have occupied Adrianople and all the territory up to the right bank of the Maritsa.

The conclusion of the Bucharest agreement should now be followed by an immediate disarmament. It is a time when men are wanted on the land if the year's harvest is to be saved. But it is difficult to see how any disarmament can take place. Bulgaria cannot disarm as long as Turkish armies threaten her frontier, and Servia and Greece cannot disband their armies as long as that of Bulgaria remains on a war footing.

The most that can be immediately hoped for is that Servia and Greece may be induced to withdraw their armies within their respective frontiers. If they are satisfied with the terms which have been agreed upon they will do this and Bulgaria will be left to face Turkey alone.

The powers have no means of inducing the Turkish armies to withdraw from

TURKEY GRANTS MANY OF ARABS' REFORM DEMANDS

Natives Hereafter to Sit in Councils of State, on Courts of Appeal and Occupy Other Posts

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The special correspondent of L'Humanite in Constantinople announces that the Turkish government has granted many of the demands for reform of the Arabs of Syria. One of the first measures taken by the Young Turks was to recall the vali of Beyrouth, Hazim Bey, who has made himself peculiarly obnoxious to the Arabs. In his place they have appointed the Governor-General of Aleppo, Ali Munif Bey.

A statement of the reforms has been published in a circular which has been distributed in the Arab vilayets. Provision is made for the recruits to serve their term of service in their respective regiments, and for instruction in the Arab language to be given in the primary and secondary schools, with extension to higher grade schools at a later date.

The Turkish language being the official language it will continue to be taught in the schools of the principal towns of the vilayets. A knowledge of Arabic is made obligatory for all officials. The appointment of officials occupying secondary posts is left to the vilayets, but the judges and all law officers will

At Boston Theaters

Music in London

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

SAM BERNARD

Shubert theater—"All For the Ladies," adapted from Hennequin's French farce, "Aime les Femmes"; book and lyrics by Henry Blossom, music by Alfred G. Robyn. First time in Boston. The cast:

Marie Miss Marie Meyers
Alphonse Clemente George A. Schiller
Georgette Clemente Miss Ann Flack
Ernest Panturel Teddy Webb
Nancy Panturel Miss Frances Demarest
Francois Henry Holt
Hector Renaud George Austin Moore
Lea von Laubenheim Sam Bernard
Madam Suzette Miss Amy Leicester
Finette Miss Vivian Lawrence
Helene Miss Rose Huber
Augusta Miss Lillian Howell
Blanche Miss Cordelia Haager
Baroness Herbettes Miss Gladys Benjamin

Marquis Calvados Miss Ethel Russell
Gen Villefranche Harry Semels
Gaston Le Blanc Homer Potts
Grand Duchess Miss Lena Robinson

On the whole Mr. Bernard's new piece is the result of more skill on the part of authors, costumers and players than the average musical show. Mr. Blossom has done his work well, leaving few spots of bad taste in the process of dry cleaning and deodorizing the original story.

The action centers about Leo von Laubenheim, a peacock of a man, designer of gowns for fashionable women. He is employed by a run-down firm to build up their trade, and succeeds brilliantly. Incidentally every woman who enters the shop is instantly smitten with Leo, the wives of his two employers among the others. This gives rise to the complications, which are highly amusing in view of Leo's distaste for all women who show the slightest interest in him. His one hope is to meet one who would despise him, and when he does in little Marie, the firm's typist, she eventually chooses another.

Mr. Bernard has full scope for his individual style of filmmaking, and was almost constantly amusing, often hilariously comic. Seldom does he overplay a jest or overdo a bit of business. That he is one of the very few comic opera stars left is a tribute to his sincerity and tireless effort to make every moment he is on the stage tell. His catch word this year, "Permissible," is also the title of his one song, a witty topical lyric that he sang until he ran out of words that would rhyme with the title. His tongue gets entangled among the syllables of long words as comically as ever.

Miss Louise Meyers as Marie revealed much youthful talent and a "liberation" as the teachers call it, that promises prominence in this line of entertainment. She sings sweetly, dances neatly, and will learn not to mar her pretty looks by trying to "act" with her features.

As the wives Miss Demarest was sprightly and sang well in a role that gave her few opportunities, and Miss Flack was stately and handsome. George Austin Moore sang and acted with skill and would have wholly pleased if he would modify his grim look and shiny French make-up. Miss Leicester contributed some joyous moments in travesty on the manner and costumes of Bernhardt.

B. F. KEITH'S

Victor Moore, assisted by Miss Emma Littlefield, aroused as hearty laughter as Keith's has sounded with this season when he revived his old sketch, "Change Your Act," Monday afternoon. Mr. Moore enacts an unhappy vaudeville performer trying out his act at the Monday morning rehearsal, when orchestra leader, stage hands and electricians all score his efforts to prove himself an entertainer. The humor lies in the very serious nature of the whole thing.

Others who appear are Rae Ball, a violinist who plays classical numbers with taste and skill and does not neglect the popular field; Roser and his troupe of performing dogs; O'Neill the monologist; the Adams, dancers; Goldrick, Moore and Klaas in a skit called "Camping," introducing several bright songs; Deely and Wayne in a skit, "The New Bellboy"; the Three Bartos, athletes.

OTHER BOSTON INTERESTS

"No Man For Dinner" is the title of a bright, sentimental sketch given by Frank Ferguson and company at the Bijou theater this week. Miss Elizabeth Perse, singer, is developing into known favorite, always welcomed. Dean W. Hascall, tenor, and Alex Logan, basso, also sing this week. Charles F. Gammon talks on "Past and Present Mexico." The Pathé news reel is of the usual interest and "Mutual Understanding," a strong drama, stands out among the photo plays.

Continuing attractions are "What Happened to Mary," a comedy-drama, at the Majestic, and the "Quo Vadis" film drama at the Tremont.

Box offices are open for the sale of seats for the engagements of Miss May Irwin in "Widow by Proxy," beginning Saturday evening at the Plymouth; of Macklyn Arbuckle in "The Merry Martyr," beginning Saturday evening at the Colonial; of "London Assurance," beginning Friday evening at the Castle Square; of "Hanky Panky," beginning Monday at the Boston; of "The Ghost Breaker," with H. W. Warner, beginning Monday at the Park, and of the "Les Misérables" film drama, beginning Monday at Tremont temple.

NEW YORK OPENINGS

Miss Helen Lowell is announced to appear this evening at the Forty-eighth Street theater in a new farce by Philip Bartholomew, which is based on the com-

plication arising from the presence of a moving picture troupe on the estate of a woman writer of eccentric tendencies. She "lives" her stories, and so becomes amusingly involved in a sentimental affair with the leading man of the troupe. Arthur Aylesworth and Robert Kelley are also in the cast.

"Where Ignorance Is Bliss," a domestic comedy with a rather cynical story, adapted from the Hungarian of Molnar, is announced for Thursday evening at the Lyceum theater with William Coughlin and Miss Rita Jolivet as the husband and wife, and Frederic de Belleville as the friend of the family, who reconciles them. The scene of the second act is set in an opera box during the performance of the second act of the opera "Madame Butterfly."

Also on Thursday evening comes the first performance of "Adèle," a musical comedy by Briquet and Herve, built on the familiar plot of evading the French marriage custom that requires consent of parents. The heroine's marriage of convenience turns out happily. Miss Georgia Caine, Miss Natalie Alt, William Danforth and Dallas Welford are in New York.

"Stop Thief," a farce by Carly Moore, is the new attraction at the Grand. Two persons in the cast believe they have taken certain wedding gifts, which were really abstracted by another. On this basis is built an entertainment that staved a good part of last season in New York.

"Little Miss Brown," a farce by Phillip Bartholomew, is to be seen at the Princess.

Richard Carle and Miss Hattie Williams pleased their admirers in "The Doll Girl," their new starring vehicle, a musical comedy from Vienna, with pleasant music by Leo Fall. Robert Evett, a tenor long popular in London productions, made a good impression. Will West has a comic travesty on the current styles of dancing, and Miss Dorothy Webb did a pretty bit in the title role.

CHICAGO NOTES

The remodeled LaSalle theater announces "A Trip to Washington," a musical comedy version of "A Texas Steer." Ben Jerome provided the tunes. Rapley Holmes, Miss Ada Meade and others of a good cast pleased the Wisconsin cities where it was tried last week.

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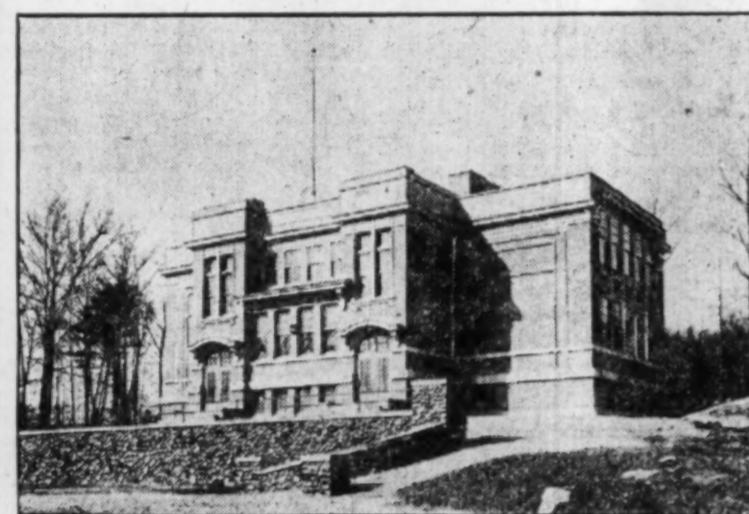
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HERE AND THERE

The stock company at the New Pitt theater, Pittsburgh, will open its season Sept. 6 with a double bill, "Don" and "Sister Beatrice," which were used in the same way at the New theater, New York four years ago. The city will have three theaters during the coming season.

"The Henrietta," Bronson Howard's long popular stockbroker play, is to be revived this season by William H. Crane in a new version called "The New Henrietta," made by Winchell Smith and Victor Mapes.

SOCIAL CENTER IDEA APPLIED TO SCHOOLHOUSE OF VILLAGE



(Cooper & Bailey, Architects)

Distinct type of new school at Cordaville, Mass.

SOUTHBORO, Mass.—With the completion of the village school at Cordaville, in this town, the state will have what is said to be its first schoolhouse built on the social center scheme. The building, which has a social hall, and a branch of the village library for the use of the people in the neighborhood, was completed early in 1913 and will be opened for use this fall.

The basement is divided into play-rooms for the boys and girls. The first floor is given over to the regular school rooms, while the second story is devoted entirely to the socialized features. The hall for village meetings and entertainments is provided with a miniature stage. A domestic training department is located in another room, while the branch library is housed in a smaller room.

The building, it is said, is as nearly fire-proof as could be made. Other social center principle schools in the country are located in Lexington, Ky., Reno, Nev., Washington, D. C., Gary, Ind., Kalamazoo, Mich., Rochester, N. Y., Houston, Tex., Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, and New York city. Frank Irving Cooper of Boston, who specializes in school buildings, is closely connected with the movement.

OKLAHOMA COLLEGE SOLD

BLACKWELL, Ok.—The Oklahoma Baptist College was sold to satisfy a mortgage of \$18,000 held by a company of St. Louis. There are three buildings and 15 acres of land valued at \$100,000.

WASHINGTON—According to President Wilson and Francis Burton Harrison, newly appointed governor general of the Philippine Islands, whatever is done to the United States with respect to the islands is to be gauged by the best interests of the people of the archipelago, and not by what might be construed as selfish purposes of the American government.

That is the view taken on the question of Philippine independence, according to information Monday at the White House.

It was indicated at the White House that although no proposal for immediate independence was being now considered, a policy of active preparation for granting the independence within a few years will be pursued by the United States.

CHEAPER LIGHT RATES SOUGHT

WESTBORO, Mass.—Westboro has joined with Marlboro, Southboro, Maynard, Hudson and Northboro to petition the state electric light and gas commission for a decrease of rates.

Marlboro is after cheaper gas and electricity and Westboro cheaper electricity. Judge J. W. McDonald of Marlboro is preparing the case for the petitioners. The selectmen and Atty. John W. Slattery of Westboro have charge of the investigation.

ELKS CONTRACT AWARDED

WORCESTER, Mass.—The contract for building the new \$125,000 Elks' home at Providence, R. I., has been awarded to J. W. Bishop Company, general contractors of this city. Work is to begin as soon as the site is cleared.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1913

MOZART WORKS PRESENTED

Mme. Lilli Lehmann and New "Busch" Quartette Heard at Salzburg

(By a musical critic)

SALZBURG, Austria—The Mozartium, or series of concerts, given in Salzburg, the birthplace of Mozart, has met with great success. The tickets were bought up long before the commencement of the festival and the Aula Academica proved a suitable place for the performances. The "Mozartium" was held under the protection of Archduke Eugen, the handsomest and most popular of all the Austrian archdukes. Archduke Eugen, who is a member of the order of Knights Templars, stands a head and shoulders higher than any member of the imperial family, who are, almost without exception, tall statemen. He is a great lover of music, and is a performer of no mean capacity, on the pianoforte. He attended most of the concerts, and it was remarked that after Lilli Lehmann had completed her part in each performance, the archduke led her down from the platform, and invited her to sit beside him.

a Brahms quartet in C flat. This was the final contribution of the new quartet to the "Mozartium" and the applause was so warm that the coming season of the new musicians is assured.

The Fifth Concert

The fifth concert, the last of the series, afforded lovers of music the somewhat rare treat of hearing a finale from "Titus," an opera, composed by Mozart, in the very short time of 18 days. Afterwards the "O Fortschbar Geluebde" from "Idomeneo" was rendered by the chorus, the tenor solo being taken by Herr Paul Ritter. The series of concerts was fitly closed by the "Requiem."

The Salzburg chorus performed its part in a highly commendable manner, while the fact that the performers were hidden by a curtain and that the stage was darkened, added considerably to the effect. No applause was permitted until the conclusion of the "Requiem," and needless to say the audience respected this rule, and that the hall was in solemn silence until the final note had died away.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

BUFFALO EXPRESS—Seventeen western railroads have appealed to Postmaster-General Bullock for increased compensation for carrying goods in the parcel post service.

Railroads vs. Parcel Post

says in part: "The extension of the parcel post . . . is certain to result in a vast enlargement of business. The government will collect postage on this business, but no provision has yet been made to pay the railroads for transporting it. Not only will they receive no compensation for this increased business, but will suffer the actual loss of earnings previously derived from the same traffic, when carried as express and freight. No code of business requires service without pay, and it is especially unreasonable for the United States government to require the railroads or any other interest to serve it without remuneration." It does appear unfair to the railroads to put all this business upon them without making some satisfactory arrangement for paying for the service. The railroads received about 50 per cent of the gross receipts of the express companies for carrying the business which is now going to the government. At best they cannot hope to be paid half that amount by the government. This makes a serious reduction in their gross earnings, and at a time when expenses of operation are increasing. The railroads certainly should be paid a fair rate for carrying this mail matter.

Lilli Lehmann's singing of "Die ihr des unermesslichen Weltalls," a solo by Mozart, was received by the audience with great applause, but although the singer commands a splendid organ, and there are few younger vocalists who could match her, she is somewhat weak on the top notes.

The New Quartette

One of the most important features of the "Mozartium" was the first appearance of the Vienna concert house, or "Busch" quartet, as it is named after the first violin. Its success in Beethoven's op. 59, No. 1, for two violins, viola and cello, was so great that the hall resounded to the thunder of applause, such as is seldom heard in an Austrian concert hall. Herr Adolf Busch carried out his difficult task with much tact as the men are all extremely young, and show much temperament. It is believed that this new quartet is likely to run the well known Rose quartet very close in the coming season in Vienna. The Rose quartet has been supreme for many years. The quartet concluded the second concert by the rendering of Schumann's quartet in A flat. Herr Paul Grümmer, who played the cello, distinguished himself in this particular performance. Frau Marie Werner-Keldorf sang by Mozart; her voice was pleasing, but somewhat undeveloped.

The Third Concert

"Der Schauspielkönig," an overture by Mozart, written in his earliest youth, was rendered by the members of the orchestra. A concerto in A sharp for violin and orchestra was then performed, Herr Adolf Busch taking the violin, and making a great success of the task. The Brandenburgisches concerto in G sharp, by Bach, was then rendered, after which Lilli Lehmann sang Mozart's aria "Bella mia Fiamma." Haydn's sinfonia in G sharp was rendered by members of the Munich Concert Verein, who played under the able leadership of Herr Paul Graener.

The Fourth Concert

Herr Rudolph Ritter rendered some songs by the immortal Schubert. His interpretation was received very well, while Herr Adolf Busch gave Bach's suite C dur for the violoncello. This concert was opened by the "Busch" quartet in D sharp by Mozart, and concluded by

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—The problem of a vote for the traveling salesman continues to excite interest. The commercial traveler frequently loses his vote through absence from home on election day. Colonel Roosevelt at one time recommended that New York pass a law giving the salesman the right to deposit with any election board a sealed vote after the nomination and prior to the election. But this idea was rejected as unconstitutional. The ballot would not be a secret one, as necessarily the seals would have to be broken on election day and the ballot deposited in the regular box. Another plan is to allow the traveling man to vote wherever he may be on election day, provided he is properly identified. But identification would not be easy and the plan might lead to frauds. The traveling salesmen are trying to induce some statesmen to take up their cause. Candidates are always eager for the salesman's support, realizing that the proper kind of recommendation from a popular and well-known "drummer" goes a long way with those he meets in the small towns. But statesmen are not so alert when it comes to doing something for the salesman in return. The salesman wants to vote. It would be humiliating to confess that no means can be devised whereby the commercial traveler away from home on election day can cast a legal vote, at least for state officials, members of Congress and presidential electors.

NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE—With good crops that have to be moved and with 100,000,000 people to be provided for in our own country there is usually in the fall

months a more or less serious shortage of railway transportation.

The St. Louis Lumberman, in order to get information on the subject, has corresponded with many of the railroad managers and has obtained the information that the roads have not been able to make any considerable additions to their equipments. Says this paper: "It is well known, of course, that the carriers have placed comparatively few orders for new cars since about the first of March, and also that since about that time purchased lumber and other supplies for car repairing have been small. The policy of retrenchment in this general particular has had much to excuse it, it must be admitted, in what seemed a reasonable fear on the part of the railroad people that unadvised rates and probable heavy financial losses to result from state com-



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mission litigation until recently pending would make their lines hard ones." It is said that the large holdings of grain carried over from 1912's bumper harvests, the movement of which was stimulated by the prospect of either big crop yields for this reason or by high prices. Took up what would usually be a great amount of empty car space and kept the railroads busy. Some people have had an idea that the hurt done to corn by the dry weather would sensibly affect the fall car supply for the better, but they overlooked the strongly refuting fact that corn, unlike cotton, or wheat, or even oats, does not enter very largely into transportation, proportionately speaking, to its yield. And the wheat crop, as every one now knows, is of record-breaking proportions; the oats yield is well above the average, while cotton, promises to be a large crop. Unless there shall be some let up by Congress on the railroads they cannot be expected to make any great preparation for the expansion of their transportation facilities, and attention may be finally turned towards the rivers. They are still here.

LEADING BANKER AND MERCHANT

St. Louis, Mo.

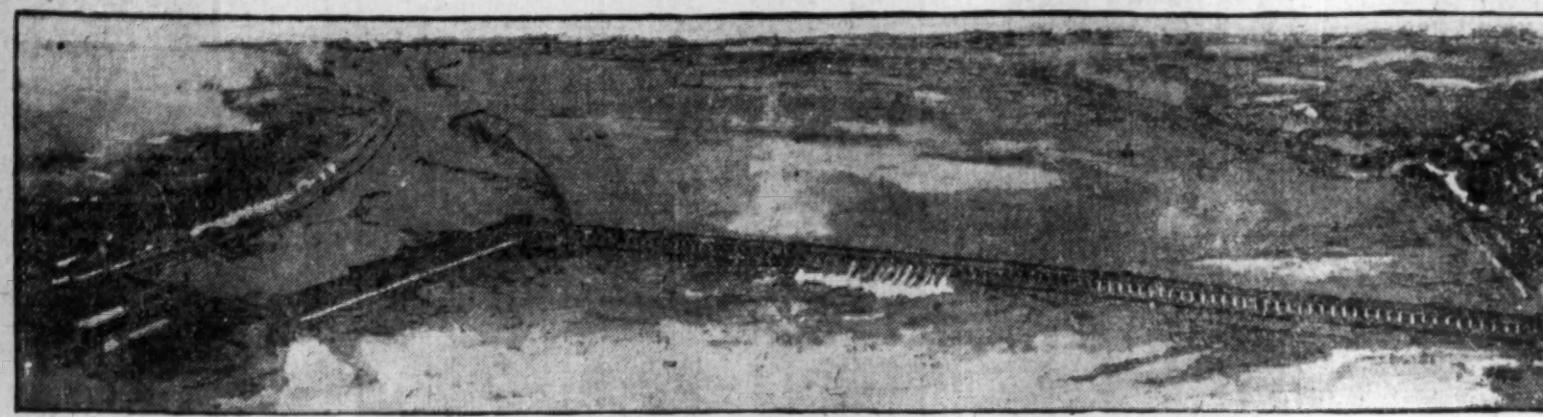


TOM RANDOLPH

Tom Randolph, president of the National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, came to this city from Texas nine years ago. He began his banking career in Sherman, Tex., as messenger for the Merchants and Planters' National Bank, Dec. 1, 1872, and by the time he was 18 years of age was made cashier after a Texas court had removed his minor signature disability. Mr. Randolph was elected president of this bank in 1886, a position which he still holds.

Mr. Randolph came to St. Louis when elected president of the Commonwealth Trust Company in 1903. After five years of

Dam at Keokuk, Ia., Dedicated



Concrete structure impounding waters of Mississippi

Plant to Supply Electric Current to Zone of Communities on Mississippi—Lock Built Which Is to Belong to Government

EXTEND NAVIGATION

KEOKUK, Ia.—In the presence of over 15,000 persons the Keokuk water power dam on the Mississippi river was dedicated today. Taking part in the ceremonies were Gov. George W. Clarke of Iowa, with his staff; Lieutenant-Governor Painter of Missouri, William P. Heburn and Lieutenant-Governor Harring of Iowa.

The plant, built at a cost of \$27,000,000, is to develop 300,000 horsepower. Stretching nine tenths of a mile across the river, where the states of Iowa, Illinois and Missouri join, the dam is 53 feet high, 42 feet wide in the bottom and 29 feet wide at the top. It consists of 119 arched spans.

The water power, converted into electricity, is used in the new power zone along the Mississippi from Burlington, Ia., to St. Louis, the latter city taking 60,000 horsepower of current.

The power company has built a lock, to be the property of the United States, which has the same width as the Panama canal locks and a lift one third higher than any lock on the isthmus.

Deep water navigation now is made possible for 65 miles up the Mississippi, including a stretch of river hitherto impassable except through a government canal with three locks, which cost \$50,000 to operate and is rendered unnecessary by the lock and the lake above the dam.

The plant comprises 30 turbines and electric generators. Besides the dam and lock there are a powerhouse, a dry dock and a sea wall.

The regatta of the Mississippi Valley Motor Boat Association opens today on Lake Cooper, the body of water above the dam.

NEW HAVEN ROAD AND ENGINEERS TO TALK TERMS SOON

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Frederick S. Evans, general chairman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who is active in the negotiations now pending with the New Haven road, over the demand of the road, that certain modifications be made in their agreement with the engine drivers, says that the committee would meet with General Manager Bardo of the road within the next few days.

The 30-day notice, he said, does not expire until Sept. 1 by which time it is hoped an agreement will be reached.

Mr. Evans said that the road's position did not call for the abolition of the seniority rule, but for changes in the method of choosing engineers which would permit a more severe examination of men selected to run fast trains, giving the road more leeway in their selection of engineers.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FOREST CLAIMS WILL BE HEARD

CONCORD, N. H.—A hearing on the answer by the state in the petition for the condemnation of certain lands in Coos and Grafton counties will be held Friday before Judge Andrich of the United States district court.

The answer of the state was filed in the first and second proceedings brought by the government to secure title to land in Coos and Grafton counties for a forest reserve.

The first runs against lands in Low and Burbank Grant, Jefferson, Randolph, Carroll and Gorham, and the second against the Hastings Lumber Company and others, the two involving about 67,000 acres.

The answer of the state was the same in both cases, and the position assumed will stand or fall on the decision of the court.

NANTASKET FETE IN FULL SWING

Several motor boat races over a course laid between Atlantic Hill and Point Allerton, free concerts, balloon ascensions and other diversions will constitute the program for this afternoon in the week of carnival and Mardi Gras which marks the close of the summer season at Nantasket beach. Tonight a fireworks display will be given.

Besides band concerts and vaudeville at various points, yesterday afternoon was given over to mothers and children, with a baby parade as the center of attraction.

MR. ROOSEVELT SAYS NEW PARTY SHALL CONTINUE

No Compromise of Progressives With Republicans Is Stand Announced by the Former President in Chicago Speech

OLD INVITED TO NEW

CHICAGO, Ill.—Theodore Roosevelt asserted in a five-minute speech, while in Chicago, Monday, that the Progressive party is to continue and has no intention of compromising with the Republican party. In fact, one basis of union only was declared and that being conditional that the Republican party unite with the Progressives and accept the new party's principles.

Colonel Roosevelt made a five-minute speech at the Progressive Club.

In his speech Colonel Roosevelt said:

"There would be no woman suffrage in Illinois today if it had not been for the work done by the Progressive party last year. Never in the history of the country has a political party accomplished what the Progressive party has in its brief history.

"In regard to woman suffrage I always insisted that woman's duty as a voter would not interfere with her domestic duties any more than it does with a man's business. The average man's and woman's duty is to the home. Politics comes second."

"There has been a great deal of talk about political parties getting together.

"But I want to tell through you to the gentlemen who seem to want to amalgamate with us, that they can do so in the simplest manner by adopting our platform and all its principles therein set forth."

"The Progressive party not only stands for principles, it stands for concrete things in accordance with those principles. Above all, it avoids hypocrisy. It stands for the principle that, after due deliberation the people shall have a right to the laws they want."

"I never used anything like the language which Abraham Lincoln used in criticizing the United States supreme court. I believe judges are a high class of public servants, but I do not believe in the right of any public servant to become a public master."

"If an official does not do what the people wish him to do he should be recalled, even if he is a judge. If we don't get the laws we want we should have the initiative and referendum to give us the desired relief. We intend to do injustice to no man."

"We do not believe in strangling business. We favor a policy that will compel business to serve the public, not swindle it. Our wish is to apply the principles of Abraham Lincoln to the issues of the present day."

TABLET UNVEILED TO H. A. WILLARD

WESTMINSTER, Vt.—A tablet in memory of Henry Augustus Willard, formerly of this village, and founder of the Hotel Willard in Washington, was unveiled Monday, on the Joseph Willard farm, about one mile south of this village.

Those who took part were Miss Bessie Wright and Miss Margaret Wright of Westminster, the Rev. J. M. McIntyre of Westminster West, Judge James M. Tyler of Brattleboro, A. M. Albee of Bellows Falls, Clark C. Fitts of Brattleboro, Edgar K. Willard, president of the Maj. Simon Willard descendants' association; Henry K. Willard of Westminster and Washington, D. C.; the Rev. C. E. Rice of Westminster; the Rev. C. W. Walker, historian of the association; Henry A. Willard 2d., who presented the tablet to the town; Mrs. R. R. Barger, who accepted it for the town; William Bradley Willard and Sarah Kellogg Willard, who unveiled the tablet, and the Rev. C. E. Aimer of Walpole, N. H.

CANADA PLANS ARBITERS' BOARD

OTTAWA, Ont.—The department of labor has under consideration an application for creating a board of conciliation and investigation, to deal with subjects in dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its 1300 telegraphers.

INTERURBAN LINE SANCTIONED

VISALIA, Cal.—The building of the Big Four electric interurban line to connect with Tulare, Visalia, Poplar and Porterville has officially sanctioned, reports the Stockton (Cal.) Record.

ANNE BRADSTREET HOME DRAWS PILGRIMS TO VISIT IPSWICH

Perhaps Anne Bradstreet, as she toiled over her spinning and baking, thinking her lofty thoughts, or transcribed them into verse by the light of a single candle or rush, dreamed of a day centuries hence, when men and women would make pilgrimages from fair cities, which should populate the wilderness, to the site of what was her humble home. Perhaps she did, probably her imagination never soared so high, but if it did, it did not go beyond the wonderful working out of facts.

The last pilgrimage to be so made, probably, was last Saturday forenoon, when despite the threatening clouds and heavy atmosphere nearly 100 members and guests of the Lynn Historical Society, under the leadership of C. J. H. Woodbury, their president, boarded a special car attached to a regular train and were whirled away over the shining rails through a beautiful land of history and romance to the quaint old town of Ipswich in Massachusetts. Once a month during the summer season the Lynn society makes an excursion to some point of historic interest in Essex county, which has been called "the most historic county in the United States."

The one last Saturday was replete with history of every sort. In the first place, Ipswich claims to be the birthplace of American independence. In support of this it points to the town records on which are inscribed what is believed to be the first vote to resist unjust taxation in the new country. It was on the occasion when Governor Andros sent his tax collector, Usher to carry out a royal tax decree in 1687.

The pilgrims of Saturday made their first stop at the old Whipple house, the original portion of which was built in 1636 and the last somewhere in the 1670's. It is occupied now by the Ipswich Historical Society, which acted as host of the occasion. The president, the Rev. Thomas F. Waters, and a committee of women welcomed the pilgrims and showed them the house. The Rev. Mr.

Under the description of Mr. Waters the green seemed again to be peopled with those who came for the Thursday lectures and left the old meeting house to see the humiliation of the man who had dared to criticize that holy service exposed in the stocks as a public example of the fate of the wicked.

Further on was seen the old academy where Mary Lyon taught the school that has come down to the maidens of this generation as Mount Holyoke college. From this point the trip was made to the place where Anne Bradstreet had worked and sung. The house she occupied has long since passed away but the character of it could be pretty well imagined from the Whipple house which she must often have visited and to which the pilgrims retraced their steps. Lunch was eaten in the low beamed rooms with sweet water such as "the tenth muse," the Whipples, the Dudleys and the Appletons must have drunk, and steaming beverages from old willow patterned ware, while tales were told of how the Ipswich society meets there on winter nights and has long tables spread in the two lower rooms with glowing logs in the great fireplaces and bean pots, potatos and roasts keeping warm before them while the mellow light of candles on tables and mantelpieces recalls the days of the long ago.

Only, one and all, as they looked at the wooden trenchers, pewter mugs and knives with their broad curved ends with which a colonial family dinner table is kept set in one of the big rooms, agreed that they would rather hear about those early days than live in them.

When the last sandwich had been eaten and the last hard-boiled egg had disappeared the party wended their way in wagons and on foot to the picturesque little boat landing where the Caribou was boarded for ride down the lovely waters of Ipswich river and up the Parker river to Newbury and through the waters back of Plum Island, where a landing was made. The day had turned

it. They themselves were pledged to a closer fealty and reaching out to the past were putting a firmer foundation under the new.

At Plum island, still under the guidance of Mr. Waters and the leadership of Mr. Woodbury, some of the party trudged across the sand dunes to where the breakers boomed and boomed on the sandy shore. It was almost as lonely as when the first white settlers came and as desolately beautiful. They say how the gleaming, shifting sands are beginning to be tied to their places by a beach grass, some of it brought over from Barcelona in Spain for that very purpose. They saw where the wild roses blossom, where bayberry is gathered for the famous Massachusetts candles and where some of the very people they had been hearing about may have gathered to illuminate their own quaint dwellings.

The party was not a merry one. Meanings were deep and the New Englanders perhaps too seriously cast for that, but it was a happy one and the return was as pleasant a part as any of that most pleasant day.

Its own newly acquired building tool on a deeper significance to the members of the Lynn Historical Society by reason of this trip to Ipswich. Of itself the house has not come down from the earliest days, but is an excellent type of the early nineteenth century architecture, too often passed by disdainfully in a search for older things. Its walls are being papered with reproductions of papers found in old houses in Danvers, Salem, Marblehead and elsewhere, and its rooms are being fitted up as nearly as possible in keeping with those times.

The 22 rooms in the building afford ample accommodation for the historic objects which the society has and may acquire and for its meetings, lectures, and entertainments. The building will be opened with a house warming on Thursday, Sept. 11, from 3 to 6 in the afternoon and 8 to 10 o'clock in the evening. It will be formally dedicated on Oct. 9.

The officers of the society are C. J. H. Woodbury, president; John A. Albree, Charles S. Grover, Charles Neal Barney, vice presidents; William E. Dorman, secretary; Warren M. Breed, treasurer; William S. Burill, custodian; Guy Newhall, chairman excursion committee.

RECOGNITION OF PROGRESSIVES IS UNDER PROTEST

Springfield Republicans Oppose Naming of New Party Men as Election Officers by Mayor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Protest has been made by the Republican city committee against the recent decision of Mayor John A. Denison to recognize the Progressive party by appointing two Progressive inspectors for each voting precinct in the city.

The city committee through Edwin G. Remkus, its chairman, appealed from the decision of the mayor in a letter sent to each of the Republican aldermen asking that they sustain the city committee in its opposition to the Progressives. It is considered a certainty that there will be an interesting discussion of the entire question when the appointments come up for confirmation by the board of aldermen.

CAMP MEETING OPENS

EXETER, N. H.—At the Heding camp ground the fifty-first annual meeting of the New Hampshire conference of the Dover district opened Monday. The speakers include Bishop John W. Hamilton, Prof. Charles Y. Sitterley and the Rev. Franklin Hamilton.

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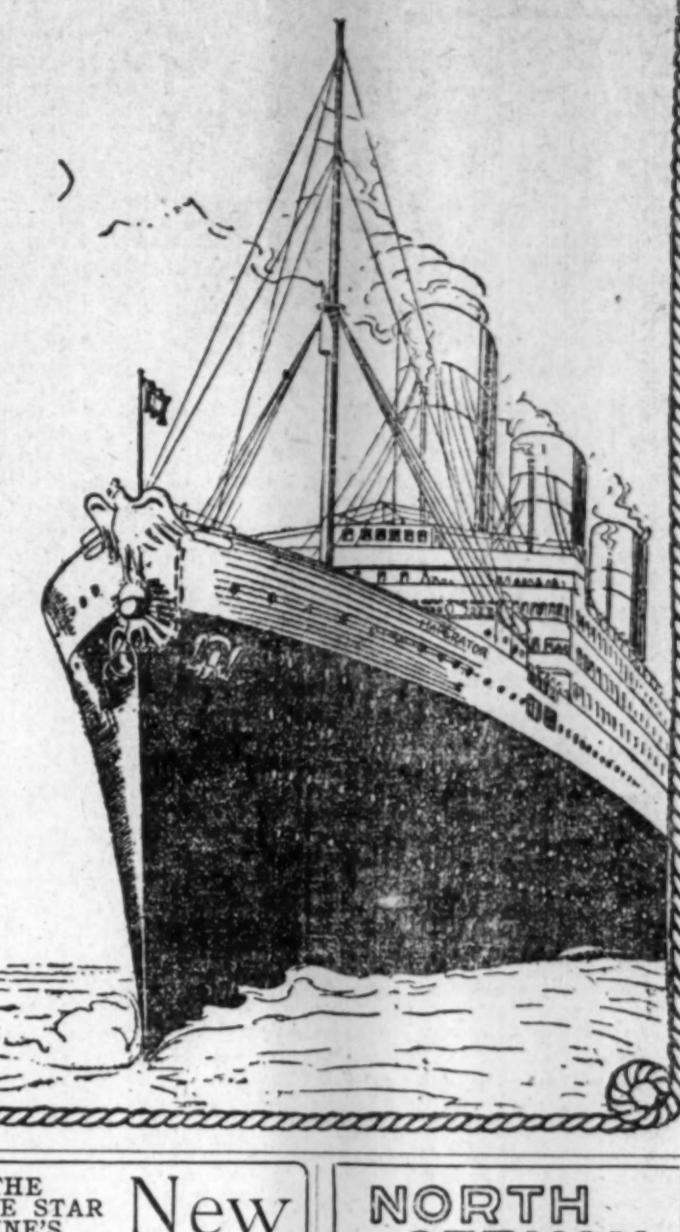
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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

TREND OF FASHION TOWARD INDIVIDUALITY IN APPAREL

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France — After being constantly in touch with the grand courtaiers for a season, one realizes that fashion should be founded on art, and that in the best houses it is so founded. Also, that this art repeats itself; that certain epochs in history such as the renaissance, the directoire period, the first empire, give us their styles again and again. Of late years, however, the hand of the fashion clock has been turned back and we have gone from the empire to the directoire, and so we may expect to go back still further and come upon the Louis XVI, or rather Marie Antoinette styles and fancies, and indeed there have been many indications of this, panniers getting more voluminous, flowered materials, hats turning up at the back and even, now and again, the hair piled high and powdered.

One thing which especially strikes one is that the artistic is so brought out that the gowns of the best houses seldom become old-fashioned, that they are, in fact, picture gowns. In some of the salons of these big houses, one may see impressionist sketches of gowns, which are studies of color and style that would look well at any period.

To the writer this all points to the fact that the autocracy of fashion is being slowly but surely broken, and that individuality in dress is being brought out. It is many years now since we all wore enormous sleeves because they were the fashion, or skin-tight creasing satin bodices. The woman of culture and good taste who suits her.

A woman seen in London was quite a picture in a simple gown and hat of softest shades of mauve and gray; the hat was shady, and veiled with gray and white gauze, and touches of old rose appeared among the mauve and

gray. The gown was gray with design of mauve on it, it was softly draped and trimmed with ruffles, fichu fashion, of good old lace. It was a gown and hat that could be worn at any period, that would always look well, just a picture gown and hat.

It is the houses that have the ideal of grace and beauty and fitness that will score in the future. This is what most of the women of today want, to look their best, and to look womanly and natural; not dressed-up dolls, nor stiff fashion plates, but picture women, free and untrammeled in their movements. It is not easy as yet to tell what is going to be the fashion, but there are indications that a lovely shade like the bloom on a plum will be worn, that the yellows and oranges of this season will deepen with richer and darker shades, even into every shade of tan and brown, and that a strong shade of moss green will be well to the fore.

Materials are to be soft and velvety looking, while still extremely light in weight, and many hats will be in the same material as the gown, of the new duvetin, and trimmed very simply.

The coats in the tailor suits are to be longer, almost three quarter length, and skirts not as scanty as formerly. The

fashion obtains more and more of matching the stockings to the gown and wearing black shoes. Light gloves, preferably white or ecru, are de rigueur. Veils are of the finest and filniest lace, and should be envelopping; handbags are becoming smaller and daintier, and ornaments, brooches, long neck chains, etc., of old-world design and beautiful workmanship are much sought after. The hair is again being dressed higher, especially for evening wear, and curly soft effects are allowing, which are really more becoming to most faces than the close severe styles that have been in fashion.

WRITING WOMAN'S CLUB PAPER

Method of handling a subject outlined

WOMEN'S CLUBS interested in practical themes may take up civic questions, municipal reforms, or children's courts, or cleaning up their town, or study factories, or labor laws, writes Caroline French Benton in the Woman's Home Companion in an article on "How to Start a Club and Conduct It."

Chairmen sometimes find real difficulty in making out club programs, puzzled how to divide a subject into its best points and subdivide each of these general topics into others, for individual papers.

One of the best plans is always to look up any subject in the encyclopedia, first of all. Then next, the public library is to be consulted, and its card catalogue looked over, and the books examined. A chairman can write down the outlines of all she gleams from these varied sources, and then select from them the general lines of study and fill these in.

Sometimes when there is no library at hand, a school teacher can help one out, or perhaps a minister may have books on the subject selected. Or, by writing directly to the state librarian books may be borrowed of him. Clubs which have a small yearly fee sometimes buy a book or so a year and keep them as a nucleus for the year to come.

As to writing club papers, there personality comes in and education and training, and these give a certain individuality or method of handling a subject. But even here members can follow out certain definite directions. Suppose to make the matter concrete, that some one wishes to write a paper on Ruskin, and does not know exactly how to go to work; here is a general plan:

First, of course, she should read something on his career—a book, an article in a magazine, or anything she can get—and the more she can read the better paper she will write. Next, she should divide her subjects into parts; in this case there should be three: Ruskin's life; his work; his influence.

The first topic would cover his home, his early education, the influence of his mother, and his gradual growth into his place in the world. The second would take up what he did; his travel, his interest in painting, architecture, economics and sociology; his friends, his controversy with Whistler and its outcome, his contact with Oxford, and the books he wrote.

The third would be a resume of what Ruskin actually accomplished; of the value of his work to society, and his influence on social problems, and the question would be raised, Are his views considered sound today?

Such a paper, illustrated by brief readings, would be of a certain value, for it would be clear, concise and full of matter which would probably be fresh to many club members. Any subject may be handled in the same general way; one has only to choose one on which plenty of material can be found, then read everything to be had on it, make out an outline of three or four topics covering the whole and take these up one by one, illustrating with anecdotes, quotations, and the estimates of others, and the paper is sure to be interesting. What should never be done is to write a paper without making an outline; the result of that is vagueness and repetition.

The value of a discussion after a paper cannot be overestimated. One joins a club not so much to acquire information, because that can be done by reading

FASHIONABLE SUIT OF EPONGE

Jaunty coat and slightly draped skirt

JAUNTY little coats and slightly draped skirts are two notable features of the present season. The suit shown here combines such a coat and skirt and is made of checked eponge with trimming of plain. The coat has short fronts and slightly elongated back. The sleeves are set in at the long shoulder line and are finished below the elbows. The fronts are fitted by means of darts under the arms and the tiny vest is an attractive feature.

The skirt is in two pieces and the drapery is arranged at each side seam, just above the extensions at the lower edge. The lower edges of these seams can be left open for a part of the way or can be closed as liked. The skirt is finished at either the high or the natural waist line and is slightly gathered across the back. When the skirt is cut off at the natural line, the fulness is partially taken up in darts.

The eponge shown here is one of the most fashionable of the summer fabrics, but the model is equally well suited to many other materials. A coat of blue broadcloth eponge over a plain white skirt would make an attractive suit. Silk would be pretty made in this way. Broaded charmeuse over plain would be handsome.

For the medium size, the coat will require 2½ yards of material 27, 17½ yards 36 or 1¾ yards 44 inches wide, with ½ yard 27 inches wide for the trimming; the skirt 3½ yards 27, 2½ yards 36 or 44 inches wide.

The pattern of the coat (7890) is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust measure; of the skirt (7888) from 22 to 32 inches waist measure. They can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

APPLIQUE WORK IS EFFECTIVE

VERY pretty and effective quilts and counterpanes can be made by means of applique patchwork, according to the New Orleans Picayune. Applique patchwork is not new, but is just being recognized as an artistic form of handicraft and is being revived.

The different sections are cut from material of different colors and sewed to a plain foundation. Very effective counterpanes, especially for a child's bed, can be made by outlining with colored floss a design intended for applique patchwork.

An applique spread with curtains and scarfs, done in outline stitch of the same design would make a very attractive room.

TRIED RECIPES

BOUDONS

TWO pounds lean veal or one chicken, one quarter pound boiled fresh pork (fat and lean), one half can mushrooms, boiled one half hour in can, one quarter pound of butter, three eggs, salt and red pepper to taste.

Grind all meats through the meat grinder twice; in the second grinding add the mushrooms; mix all together with the mushroom liquid till it is a mushlike paste; put in well-buttered cups and bake 20 minutes in pan of hot water. Serve on hot toast with following sauce:

Two tablespoonsfuls of butter, one tablespoonful of flour, one pint of milk, one half can mushrooms, chopped fine. Make the cream in the usual way; add the mushrooms; season well with salt and red pepper. This amount will serve 12 persons.

OMELETTE WITH POTATOES

Mash 10 littl cold potatoes. Add four well-beaten eggs to these. Of this mixture make an omelette in the usual way and when done put it on a dish and set it in the oven a few minutes to rise.

EGGS WITH WHITE SAUCE

Boil five eggs hard and slice them. Make the usual white sauce with butter, flour and milk, and add slowly one beaten egg, stirring the while, and lastly, some finely chopped parsley. Let the sliced eggs simmer a few minutes in this and serve. Or use tomato puree instead of white sauce.

POTATOES ROASTED

Scrape new potatoes and brown them whole in a saucpan with lard. When they begin to brown pour off the lard and put butter instead into the pan, and cook until very hot and until the potatoes are done. The potatoes will be greasy unless both the lard and butter are properly hot.

CAULIFLOWER A LA CECILE

Separate the "flower" in all its tiny clusters from a cauliflower. With a small and sharp knife take off the thick skin of the stem and under parts. Put in boiling water and cook until tender.

Pour off all water, add a few spoonfuls of left-over gravy and stir over the fire until very hot. Serve at once.

NEW DESSERT

Take one pound of raspberries and three quarters of a pound of sugar. Put into a pot over night with the sugar on top, so that it melts and penetrates through the raspberries. Next day cook without water one hour rather slowly, stirring gently from time to time. Pour into jelly glasses and cover with paraffin paper. Serve as dessert.—St. Louis Republic.

GOOD HARD SAUCE

When it is cool weather and the butter is hard, pour one and one half tablespoons of boiling water on the butter and beat with a silver fork until white and creamy, which will be in a very short time. This is fine for cakes also, and the little hot water is an improvement.—Los Angeles Express.

FASHIONABLE SUIT OF EPONGE

Jaunty coat and slightly draped skirt

WAY OF PUTTING UP GRAPE JUICE

In putting up grape juice, says the Commoner, the bottles must be clean and sweet, with new corks, and sealing wax, or paraffin wax to use about the neck of the bottle; the grapes should not be over-ripe, if a clear, nice liquid is desired; the over-ripe grapes give a darker color and stronger flavor than the "just ripe" kind.

A porcelain-lined, or enameled ware, or aluminum kettle should be used, and the lining on the kettles should be without crack or scaled places. A flannel or double-fold cheese cloth bag should be used for straining the juice, and it should be allowed to drip, with no squeezing, as the squeezing forces the fine pulp through and the juice is clouded by it. Every bruised or decaying grape should be carefully removed.

The juice can be sealed in fruit jars, if wanted, and small jars are to be preferred to large size; that the juice may be used at once, before fermentation takes place—which it quickly does after the vessel is opened. Wild grapes may be used, but where they are plenty, the Concord and other common varieties are mostly used; juices from other kinds are very good. If home-grown, the grapes should not be gathered before the dew is off in the morning, or just after a rain, but should be allowed to dry well before picking. After putting up, the bottles should be put away in a cool, dark place; some recommend laying them on the sides, giving a reason that this will keep the cork wet, and prevent shrinking.

JOINING LACE

Clever needleworkers join lace by matching the design so skilfully that it cannot be detected, says the New Haven Journal Courier. When joining narrow lace insertion, which is not easily matched, do not sew in a straight seam but turn over the raw edges and join by tacking every quarter of an inch. When finished and pressed this will give an open appearance like the other portion of the lace.

SOME REASONS WHY IN COOKING

Explanations that are of value

LITTLE things many cooks would like to know are told by Marion Harris Neil in the Ladies Home Journal, including the following:

Why do my cakes form thick crusts and have cracks in them? There are two kinds of thick crusts which some cakes have. The first of these is caused by the cake being overbaked in a very hot oven. When this is so, the cake, if a very rich one, has a huge crack in the top caused by the heat of the oven forming a crust before the inside has finished aerating; then, as the interior air or gas expands, it cracks the crust to escape. This crack spoils the appearance of the cake, and when cut the cake will generally be found to be close and heavy in texture. To guard against this it is necessary to bake at a suitable temperature, noting that the richer the cake the longer the fruit takes to bake. The second kind of crust referred to is caused by an excess of fat and sugar being mixed together, or otherwise insufficient flour.

Why do my scrambled eggs curdle? Eggs curdle when they are cooked too fast and too long. Stir the eggs continuously over a slow fire until they are a soft, creamy mass, just thick enough not to fall off the crisp, hot-buttered toast on which they are served.

Why do my cream gelatin puddings fail? One of three reasons may account for the failure: The cream may be over-heated; the dissolved gelatin may be too hot when it is strained into the cream, thereby making it thin; or the dissolved gelatin may be too cold when strained into the cream, thus causing it to set and become rough and knotty before it is thoroughly mixed in and poured into a wet mold.

Why do my sponge cakes rise around the sides and fall in the center? Is the heat of the oven at fault? A very light cake put into an oven that is too hot rises rapidly around the sides, but leaves a hollow in the middle. An excess of sugar may also cause this, but there are other causes.

If a cake is made too light with eggs or baking powder and an insufficient quantity of flour is added it will drop in the center. Another frequent cause is the moving of cakes while in the oven before the mixture has properly set. The same defect is produced if the cakes are moved from the oven before being baked sufficiently. If the oven door is slammed carelessly the shock may make the cake fall, and a quantity of cold air will be shut in which will check the baking.

Why does glaze sometimes refuse to adhere to chickens or meat? The glaze slips off the meat because it was made too hot, or it may be that it is too thin, or sometimes if the chicken or joint is particularly greasy the glaze will not stick; in that case wipe very thoroughly with a cloth or a piece of white paper first. Remember the joint should be cold before it is brushed over with the glaze.

Why do cracks sometimes appear on the surface of meringue shells? The meringue shells crack because the oven

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NEW WORK FOR BRIGHT GIRLS

Opportunities that are offering today

mothers or housekeepers in settlement houses. In the past practical housekeepers held these positions.

In this progressive era the trained woman, and that kind only, is sought. When the duties of such a director are considered, we can easily see that it takes the woman with experience judgment. Her duties may include buying not only of food, but of linens and furnishings; the employment and discharge of those in service; the supervision in the care of rooms; making of menus; supervision of kitchen and dining-room service. She should know not only what means to do each phase of work herself, but how to direct others.

It is said that house furnishing as a profession is perhaps the one of all others to which a woman brings the greatest number of qualifications simply by the fact that she is a woman. With a substantial training at college, coupled with much experience in buying, women as expert furnishers are much sought. At a recent industrial exhibit in New York a number of booths showed the nature of work done by women who were interior decorators, and most successful ones, financially, as evidenced by the amount of business that they had to do. There is a call not only for those who will give attention to the furnishing of individual homes, but also to the furnishing of college halls, dormitories and hotels, for it is here that real need is felt for thought in fitting.

Another field somewhat related to this is that of the professional buyer. A great deal of dignity attaches itself to this kind of work, for not only does the buyer need to possess a great sense of discrimination and judgment, but she must be one in whom her patrons place confidence. In the farming country especially this would be a line of work welcomed by all, if the buyer were a woman thoroughly up to date, thoroughly conversant with the ins and outs of economical buying.

ABILITY TO MAKE ONE'S GOWNS

Convenience as well as an economy for a woman

WOMEN who are able to make their own clothes have many advantages over their less capable or less fortunate sisters. It is not always lack of ability to make one's dresses, but frequently it is an impossibility for the business woman. The woman who can do so, has a great advantage, not only from the standpoint of economy, but in many other ways.

Materials may be purchased cheaply for a dress at the present time. The small yardage used and the vogue for combinations which permits of the use of remnants enable one to get the materials so reasonably that one hesitates to pay several times as much as the goods cost for having a dress made.

A great convenience is often experienced in being able to make a dress just when and how desired. It is not unusual to hear of disappointment in securing a dressmaker at just the right time, or possibly of her inability to keep an engagement, as happened recently with a woman who particularly wanted a new gown for a special occasion. She was notified at the last moment that it was impossible to make it, and as it was too late to find any one to do the work an old dress had to be worn. If she had been able to make it herself there would have been no such disappointment.

Another advantage in making one's clothes is that one may have a greater variety and a larger wardrobe because of the inexpensive garments a woman may get up herself, and the inconvenience is done away with of having some one either come to the house to make them, or of the frequent trips one has to make for fittings. At this time of the year there are many short lengths of pretty goods at low prices that early in the season were expensive and the woman who can make them up may have extra gowns that her less fortunate sister must do without.

Then there are the little touches which are so desirable and give an air of individuality to even the simplest frock. When clothes reflect the character of the wearer, they may do so much more effectively if made by the wearer herself.

Remodeling dresses is one of the easiest economies for the home dressmaker, but if she were to have some one make them over for her she would either wear them as they are or buy new material. Another saving is in the little pieces a woman will use up if making her own dress which she would scarcely feel justified in asking a dressmaker to spend her time in planning out, for every moment

Press Criticizes Huertistas London Interested in Peru

MEXICO-JAPAN ENTENTE IS NOT LIKED BY PRESS

Argentina and Peru in Papers Criticize Seeking of Foreign Support on Part of Huertistas in the Midst of Civil War

JAPAN'S POLICY WISE

(Special to the Monitor)
SANTIAGO, Chile—Public opinion here and in other Chilean centers, especially in the nitrate region, is beginning to show decided interest in the question of the relations between Latin America and Japan.

Since the former minister to Japan, Sr. Irarrázabal, who is now on his way to his new post at the Brazilian capital, has shown himself an ardent advocate of Japanese immigration, particularly to relieve the serious and growing labor shortage in the nitrate mines of the north, the whole question has been taken up in detail by the press with results not generally favorable to Japan.

Attention is now called to press utterances in Argentina and Peru concerning the rumors of an alliance between Mexico and Japan, and the bearing of pro-Japanese utterances and parades in Mexico City on the United States policy toward Mexico and Central America.

An article recently appearing in La Prensa of Buenos Aires and comment on it by a leading newspaper of the Peruvian capital have aroused interest in this connection. Both papers are free in their criticism of the attitude of the Mexican in trying to make anti-American capital out of the arrival of the new Japanese minister in Mexico City and other developments linking the names of the two countries.

They are equally certain that the Jap-

anes government and its representatives abroad showed excellent political judgment in their reserved attitude. La Prensa sharply condemns the folly of a government beset by civil war in seeking the support of a foreign nation and El Comercio of Lima altogether shares this view.

They regard the measures taken by the Mexican government as having a very strong bearing on the interests of all other Latin-American republics, seeing that Mexico is geographically a sort of bulwark of the Latin against Anglo-Saxons, and are inclined to see in the pro-Japanese attitude of Mexico the probable reason for Secretary Bryan's Central American protectorate plan.

The announcement of this plan made an extraordinarily painful impression in this republic as it did in all the others, according to numerous advices, public and private, received from the other capitals, and through it is felt that the protectorate will not now be established in due form the absorption of the Central American countries is foreseen.

What particularly appeals to the Chileans is the conclusion to which both La Prensa and El Comercio have come to emphasize, viz., that the only solution is that Pan-American solidarity shall exclude such dangerous factors as Asiatic support or alliances, while at the same time making possible cooperation with the United States on a basis of inferiority and protection but of equal footing and equal share in the maintenance of the integrity of the new world.

COSTA RICAN SAYS VOTING IS A DUTY

(Special to the Monitor)
SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA—At a recent sitting of congress deputy Jimenez made a speech in favor of the secret vote.

The deputy combated the motion that the vote is a privilege and argued that it is instead an obligation of every citizen. He went into the detail of the question, emphasizing the protection of the secret vote, and was greatly ap-

plauded.

CHILEAN comment on the views expressed by Peruvian and Argentine newspapers regarding the alleged pro-Japanese policy of Mexico is particularly interesting for the reason pointed out in the item from Santiago that the question of Japanese labor and Japanese relations generally is in the public focus at this time. Urgent as the labor shortage has become throughout the nitrate section in the north and convenient as Japanese immigration may seem, the dominant sentiment appears to be altogether against a Japanese experiment on a large scale. If the Chileans are disinclined from an economic point of view they are yet more so for political reasons for all the South American nations none is more ardent in its Americanism than Chile. This is an important consideration in view of the attitude taken by the Peruvians and Argentines against Japanese political influence in South America, for without Chilean cooperation in that direction, the aspect of the whole question would be materially different. Not only is Chile with her long seaboard forming the Pacific gateway for the Argentine republic and with her strong military and naval organization in a pivotal position but her traditional close friendship with Brazil assumes especial significance in this case because Brazil is the nation that alone welcomes the Japanese with open arms in South America.

The South Americans are manifestly relieved at Japan's discretion in not pressing home whatever advantage the advances of the Mexicans may have given her. But that same relief shows that the whole Japanese problem in connection with the Pacific and southern America is properly appreciated and that the great nations of the southern continent are not at all likely to be taken by surprise in any contingency whatever. It is an excellent sign for their political growth that so far from allowing the increasing power of the United States to drive them into transpacific adventures they are deriving from both the American and the Japanese expansion a renewed confidence in their own individuality and their own place in the development of the new world. This is unquestionably a great triumph for Spanish thought and culture which have been proven to possess sufficient power to recast a whole aboriginal population in the mold of the white man. If Mexico, in many ways the most Spanish of the southern American nations, has apparently deviated it must not be forgotten that this nation is also the most purely Indian of them all. She must be judged apart and everything points to a recognition of this fundamental fact.

TRIAL MAY BE DELAYED

(Special to the Monitor)
HAVANA, Cuba—A statement by Speaker Lanuza leads to the belief the trial of Asbert and Arias, charged with conspiracy, will be delayed.

PERU GLAD THAT EXPLORER IS BACK

(Special to the Monitor)
ETEN, Peru—It is with general satisfaction that the arrival of the explorer Sr. Mesones Muro is learned from Bellavista, on the Maranon river, some apprehension having been expressed lately owing to the delay in his return trip from Iquitos.

Sr. Mesones Muro's rapid trip from this coast across the Andes to the upper Amazon has given considerable incentive to road building for the definite solution of the transandean transit problem, pending the construction of the Paita-Maranon railroad.

BRAZIL'S TELEGRAPH FACILITIES

(Special to the Monitor)
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—A 50-year concession has been granted an English wireless telegraph company. This is to be the beginning of a network of communication between South America, Europe and the United States.

PANAMA ISSUES INVITATIONS TO HER NATIONAL EXPOSITION

(Special to the Monitor)
PANAMA—The Panamanian government has sent formal invitations to all the American governments, including the Dominion of Canada and the other British colonial possessions, to participate in the National Exposition of Panama, which is to be inaugurated on Nov. 3 and will last until April, 1915.

While the exposition is primarily to commemorate the discovery of the Pacific by Vasco Nunez de Balboa, it will of course have the effect of strengthening the bonds of sympathy existing between

London Interested in Peru

London Interested in Peru

Commercial Bank of Spanish America Distributes Cotton Seed, Shows Mahogany and "Balsa Down" in England—Vegetable Ivory Output Increased

(Special to the Monitor)
IQUITOS, Peru—What is considered an important step in the direction of developing the resources and industries of the Peruvian-Amazon region is the campaign started by the Commercial Bank of Spanish-America of London. Last year it distributed a large amount of cotton seeds in the region suitable for the cultivation of this plant. This year it had coffee brought from Nicaragua, to be used for the same purpose.

Recently the same bank forwarded to England 10 trunks of mahogany from the Peruvian orient, to be exhibited there, and also eight balls of "Balsa down." The balsa or ceibo tree (ochroma pectoralis) is about as large as the maple tree, and its fruit has a cottonlike covering employed in the manufacture of mattresses. The wood of this tree is exceedingly light and commonly known as the "raftwood" of the Upper Maranon.

Vegetable ivory is nowadays one of the chief articles of export from the Montana of Peru or Peruvian orient. The palm (Phytelephas) which yields it is generally found in clusters under the shade of lofty trees. Its extreme altitude is 3000 feet above sea-level.

There are two species, but it seems that only one of them is exploited commercially. This palm (Phytelephas macrocarpa) is also known under the name of "palo-ponto," has a very short trunk and sometimes none at all, with large leaves resembling immense feathers. The fruit emits a strong perfume. The fruit is about the size of a man's head, and its seeds are known as the vegetable ivory nuts. As this palm grows wild and no attempt has ever been made to cultivate it, little is known positively about its longevity. The general belief is that the first fruit is borne about the sixth year and that the life of the plant varies between 50 and 100 years.

A tree sometimes bears from six to eight large heads or drupes, each drupe containing from six to nine nuts or seeds. A single head sometimes weighs as much as 20 pounds and the nuts are of a size in accordance with that of the drupe. The greatest obstacle with which this young industry has had to contend was the lack of adequate means for their preparation for the market, since ivory nuts in the pulp are of little value, while cleaned up they command a much better price.

The climate of Iquitos, the shipping port for the export of the vegetable ivory from the Peruvian orient, does not permit the adoption of the methods

employed in Ecuador and Colombia, where the drupes are allowed to dry in the sun and then skinned off with sticks. To remedy this drawback, tests were recently made with machinery used primarily in the washing of gold along the banks of the river Napo. The results being most satisfactory another machine was devised and constructed for drying the drupes, and in the manufacture of this last only material found on the spot was used. These machines are probably unique in their kind, but they give splendid results. Only nine men are required for operating them and handling 30 tons of drupes daily, while 15 women are occupied in classifying the clean nuts.

The export of vegetable ivory will probably continue to develop owing to the constant increase in the world's consumption of vegetable ivory, used almost exclusively in the manufacture of buttons.

Lately one of the Booth line ships, plowing between Iquitos and Liverpool, loaded no less than 435 tons of ivory nuts. As the installation of the machinery was of too recent date, it was not possible to turn out for this occasion more than 50 tons of clean nuts, while the remainder went in the pulp.

VENEZUELA WILL NOT HAVE CASTRO SAYS DR. VASQUEZ

(Special to the Monitor)
PUERTO CABELLO, Venezuela—Interest is shown here in the opinion expressed by Dr. Rivas Vasquez, one of the best known Venezuelan exiles who for some time has been residing in the capital of Costa Rica, from where he took part in the expedition of the Nicaraguan Liberals during the American intervention.

According to private advices received from San Jose, Costa Rica, Dr. Rivas Vasquez believes in the downfall of the Gomez administration in consequence of the Castro revolution, while he does not believe in the triumph of General Castro but foresees a new administration, organized possibly by a fusion element.

COSTA RICA MAY HAVE NEW BANK

(Special to the Monitor)
PORT LIMON, Costa Rica—Secretary of finance Alvarado is due to arrive here shortly from New York and it is reported from private sources that his negotiations in London and Paris for the establishment of an agricultural mortgage bank in this republic have been most satisfactory.

The project, it is expected, will be submitted to President Jimenez without delay.

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POTASH FOUND ON PERUVIAN COAST

(Special to the Monitor)
LIMA, Peru—Large deposits of potash of a superior quality have been recently discovered in the coast region of Peru. The richest among these deposits seem to be those in the department of La Libertad, near the port of Salaverry; in the department of Ancash, near the ports of Huarmey and Supe, and in the department of Lima, on the banks of the river Mala and in the surroundings of the creek of Bujanca.

Chapultepec castle recalls one of the most celebrated episodes in the military annals of America when, on the 13th of September, 1847, the great stronghold, considered wellnigh impregnable, was stormed by the Americans under General Scott, a feat of arms which practically ended the war, for the American army entered Mexico City on the following day.

AMERICAN EXPORTER begs manufacturers desiring to import trade sample copy, 127 William street, New York.



Ancient cypress tree at Chapultepec, Mex.—The famous cypress lives to a great age and this particular variety grows very large at the base, as may be seen by comparison with horse and rider.

PERUVIAN LABOR DELEGATES ARE GREETED IN CHILE

(Special to the Monitor)
S. PAULO, Brazil—The electric traction light and power enterprise of Parahyba do Norte is endeavoring to negotiate a loan of \$50,000 gold in this city for the purpose of extending its services.

SANTIAGO, Chile—In view of the recent campaign of the German banking interests against the Bank of the Republic the minister of finance states that measures will be taken in favor of the Chilean banks as against the privileged foreign institutions.

The ministers of the various portfolios have agreed to apply the loan of \$15,000,000 gold to the most urgent needs only, besides the appropriation allowed the railroads.

RAAO, Lara, Venezuela—It is reported that the branch line which the Bolivar Railway Company is building to San Felipe will be extended to Cumaragua. Several mining engineers who have been prospecting in this section have reported important copper deposits.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—The Senate has under consideration the project of a railroad to connect Santa Leopoldina, in the state of Goyaz, with the Madeira-Mamore railroad on the Bolivian border. The line is to start from the navigable headwaters of the Araguaia river and cross the entire width of the state of Matto Grosso. As the state of Goyaz will be connected with this capital and the coast generally by a railroad and as the Madeira-Mamore railroad is now being prolonged into Bolivian territory it is believed that the projected line now before the Senate will form the central section of a new transcontinental railroad.

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Caucus Now Admits Agricultural Paper in Glass Bill

Time of Note Maturity Extended — Discount Privilege Not to Be Granted to Bills Drawn for Trading in Stocks

M'ADOO STATEMENT

WASHINGTON—Recognition of agricultural paper as a basis of credit and currency, extension of the maturity of notes and bills admitted to discount to 90 days and making ineligible for discount paper drawn for purposes of speculation, were points agreed on in the Democratic caucus of the House deliberating Monday afternoon on the Glass banking and currency bill.

The discount amendment which contains these ideas reads as follows:

"Upon the indorsement of any member bank, any federal reserve bank may discount notes and bills of exchange arising out of commercial transactions, that is, notes and bills of exchange issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial or commercial purposes or the proceeds of which have been used or may be used for such purposes, the federal reserve board to have the right to determine or define the character of the paper thus eligible for discount, within the meaning of this act."

"But such definition shall not include notes or bills issued or drawn for the purpose of carrying or trading in stocks, bonds, or other investment securities, nor shall anything herein contained be construed to prohibit such notes and bills of exchange, secured by staple agricultural products or other goods, wares or merchandise from being eligible for such discount."

"Notes and bills admitted to discount under the terms of this paragraph must have a maturity of not more than 90 days."

The caucus defeated an amendment proposed by Representative Wingo of Arkansas to exclude from re-discounting at Federal reserve banks notes or bills intended for dealing in futures or for marginal trading on agricultural products. Representative Gray of Indiana, in the principal speech of the day, ineffectually sought to divide the federal reserve districts into four geographical divisions.

Secretary McAdoo, returning to the capital on Monday, issued a statement declaring that he had made no agreement as to currency legislation with George M. Reynolds, in the conference they had last week in New York just before the Chicago conference of bankers was held. Mr. McAdoo said he told Mr. Reynolds that any constructive criticisms submitted by the bankers with reference to currency legislation would be carefully considered. "Any inference," the statement goes on to say, "that I have made any promise of any sort to bankers or any one else with respect to currency legislation is unfounded."

SAN FRANCISCO VOTING ON BONDS

SAN FRANCISCO—That there will be the necessary two thirds majority given at the polls today in favor of the bond issue to carry out the street railway municipalization proposed here was generally hoped.

Governor Johnson was in the city to vote for the issue; 26,000 union working men and women were pledged to it, and nearly every improvement body.

RAILROAD GIVES LAND TO Y. M. C. A.

ST. THOMAS, Ont.—The Michigan Central railway has donated an additional 50 feet of land for the site of the proposed new Y. M. C. A. building here, and instead of a \$50,000 building the association is planning to erect a \$75,000 one, of the finest and most thoroughly equipped type, according to the Montreal Star.

NEWTON

Entrance examinations for admission to the Newton high schools will be held on Friday, Sept. 5, in room 109 of the Technical-high school building.

WATERTOWN

This year, for the first time, the voters will vote by precinct. Two sets of election officers have been appointed by the selectmen, as follows: Precinct 1, W. H. Emerson, warden; F. H. Wicks, deputy; James M. Oates, clerk; J. B. Dardis, deputy; J. H. Coon, W. F. Hilman, W. G. O'Connell, M. J. O'Halleran and Isley Boone, inspectors. Precinct 2, Thomas M. Maloney, warden; John J. Hogan, deputy; W. C. Langmaid, clerk; A. M. Davenport, deputy; J. H. Dorman, Jr.; Hildreth Langmaid, C. P. Callan and W. H. Norriss, inspectors.

WALTHAM

City Engineer Brewer has completed plans for the widening of Lexington street, one of Waltham's principal thoroughfares, and for a new street to run diagonally from Lexington street to Common street. A public hearing on the proposed changes will be held early next month. The finance committee of the board of aldermen is considering an order for the appropriation of \$45,000 for an extension to the Hill school. It is expected that the committee will make its report on the matter at the next meeting of the board.

MAYOR GAYNOR PUT FORWARD BY REPUBLICANS

Independents of Party Talk of Pressing His Name to Head Ticket in Latest Turn of New York Campaign

SITUATION COMPLEX

NEW YORK—The New York mayority turned today presented a situation with such possibilities as the entrance of William Randolph Hearst into the race and the placing of Mayor Gaynor, Democrat, at the head of a Republican ticket to oppose Edward E. McCall, the Tammany candidate, and John Purroy Mitchel, fusionist.

Mr. Mitchel today asserted that George McAneny must be indorsed for president of the board of aldermen and William A. Prendergast supported for comptroller, if he is to head the ticket. This was in reply to the repudiation of Messrs. McAneny and Prendergast by Mr. Hearst.

There has been some dissatisfaction with the selection of Mr. Mitchel among Republicans in the fusion ranks from the start, and with Mayor Gaynor certain to make the race, there is much talk of placing him at the head of a Republican ticket.

FISH AND GAME BODY TO COME HERE NEXT MONTH

Forty-Third Annual Meeting of American Fisheries Society Will Also Be Held Sept. 8-11

Dr. George W. Field, chairman of the Massachusetts fish and game commission, is busily preparing for the coming of the National Association of Fish and Game commissioners to Boston, Sept. 11 to 13, the forty-third annual meeting of the American Fisheries society, which will be held in Boston, Sept. 8 to 11 inclusive, and a public hearing on Friday, Sept. 12, at 8 p. m. on the destroying of migratory birds by Dr. T. S. Palmer, acting chief of the United States bureau of biological survey.

This latter will be held at the Copley Square hotel and the subject is relative to the proposed federal relations upon the destruction of migratory birds. An opportunity will be given to sportsmen to state their views particularly with reference to woodcock and the inner strand sunset and sunrise regulation. At present "no moonlight" shoot is permitted and none of these birds may be shot after sunset or before the dawn under existing law. At one time this was permitted in Massachusetts but of late years the law has forbidden it and the sportsmen have protested.

The National Association of Fish and Game Commissioners of which J. H. Acklen of Tennessee is president and Dr. George W. Field of Massachusetts is secretary will meet at the Copley Square hotel on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 9, 10 and 11. There will be papers and discussions each day.

At the meeting of the American Fisheries Society at the Copley Square hotel on Sept. 8, at 10 a. m., Gov. Eugene N. Foss will give the address of welcome to the state and Mayor John F. Fitzgerald will extend the welcome of the city.

PLAYGROUND MEN IN NEWTON TOUR

NEWTON, Mass.—About 20 directors of Boston's playgrounds made a tour of inspection of the eight Newton playgrounds today as guests of Ernest Hermann, superintendent of the Newton playgrounds.

At the Newton Center grounds the guests were entertained by a game of punch ball, a new game recently introduced at Newton. This was played by two teams of five, composed of directors of the Newton playgrounds. The Boston directors made the tour in three automobiles, starting from City Hall.

COAL RESOLUTION REINTRODUCED

WASHINGTON—Representative Murray today reintroduced his resolution for an investigation of the anthracite coal business, amended according to recommendations at the commerce committee hearing Friday.

The department of interior is added to the sources of information, 1912 is set as date of beginning and a paragraph is added seeking information as to safety equipment installed in the mines.

NAVAL WIRELESS WILL COST \$100,000

CHICAGO—Captain Clark, commandant, announces that one of the largest wireless stations in the world will be established at the United States naval training station at North Chicago. He says that \$100,000 will be expended in its construction.

DEMAND FOR ALUMINUM SHOWS INCREASE

W. C. Phalen of the U. S. Geological Survey Refers to Many Uses of the Metal Including Wire for Power Transmission

BAUXITE PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON—The year 1912 in the aluminum industry was marked by a notable increase in the use of that metal, more than 65,000,000 pounds being consumed, compared with 46,125,000 pounds in the preceding year. Not only was there an increase in the domestic production but there was a decided growth in the imports of the metal, according to W. C. Phalen of the United States geological survey.

A recently developed branch of the aluminum industry is the manufacture of the powdered metal, which is used extensively as a paint pigment, in explosives, in lithographing, and in printing.

The material feels very much like powdered graphite. Aluminum foil, though not exactly a new product, is now being used on a larger scale than ever before, owing to improved methods which have lowered appreciably the cost of making it. It is now reported to be displacing tin foil for wrapping.

The employment of metallic aluminum in the manufacture of cooking utensils is now being extended to the construction of tanks, cooking vats, and vessels employed by preserve manufacturers, and similar industries where heat conduction, noncorrosion, and a nonpoisonous nature are essential.

The expansion in the use of extruded forms and tubing made of aluminum has been great during the last few years. The difficulties encountered in such use have been largely surmounted and these articles are now being turned out with high tensile strength and with very compact structure in almost any form called for.

The use of aluminum wire as a conductor in long-distance power-transmission schemes is not new, but recent departures from the ordinary practise bid fair to enlarge this application of the metal. It is reported that a steel reinforced aluminum cable, consisting in all of seven strands, has been placed upon the market. The six outer strands are made of aluminum and the inner strand is made of steel of very high tensile strength. It is asserted that this conductor both transmits the electrical current and has the requisite strength for use on the towers which are rapidly displacing poles in transmission lines. The Pacific Light & Power Company of Los Angeles, Cal., has adopted this product for its new transmission line.

The employment of metallic aluminum in the manufacture of articles of everyday use has become so common that such articles fail to attract attention as novelties. The present demand in this direction seems to be for skilful originality in designing new forms and applications.

The domestic production of bauxite, the ore from which aluminum is derived, during 1912 was 150,865 long tons, valued at \$768,932. Compared with the output in the preceding year, these figures represent an increase in quantity of 42,47 long tons, and in value of \$18,283. It is significant, however, that the importation of metallic aluminum of different grades increased enormously in 1912, a fact which may probably account for the small increase in the production and the decrease in the imports of bauxite.

The hearing was called for Sept. 4 at headquarters, 15 Beacon street. The committee is composed of Z. E. French, division counselor; J. E. Gilman, Jr., former division counselor and J. G. Wolff, past commander.

WAR SOCIETY TO HOLD HEARING

Investigation is being made by a special committee of the Massachusetts division, Sons of Veterans, relative to the resolutions presented recently seeking restoration of the rank of past camp commander.

A hearing was held at headquarters, 15 Beacon street. The committee is composed of Z. E. French, division counselor; J. E. Gilman, Jr., former division counselor and J. G. Wolff, past commander.

INVENTORY MADE OF SIAS ESTATE

SALEM, Mass.—An inventory of the estate of Charles D. Sias, late of Wenham and Boston, places the value at \$2,331,263.99, all but \$17,000 of which is personal, in the form of municipal and railroad bonds, and \$21,886.88 in Japanese government bonds.

The will of Mrs. Helen M. Thompson, late of Haverhill, filed here today, \$1000 in trust for the Major Howe post, G. A. R., Haverhill, and \$1000 to a Baptist institution of Roxbury, Mass.

LYNN LOCKS OUT SHOE WORKERS

LYNN, Mass.—Nearly 300 shoe workers have been thrown out of work at the factory of A. M. Creighton by the refusal of about 20 ironers and cleaners to return to their benches until reimbursed for the amount of the charge made against their payroll for imperfect workmanship. The union did not call the men out and negotiations are progressing today toward adjustment.

MESSAGE STAYED BY PRESIDENT AT HUERTA REQUEST

(Continued from page one) negotiations with Sr. Huerta. Special Envoy John Lind had packed his belongings and was ready to leave Mexico City for Veracruz today en route home.

Then came the request from Sr. Huerta, through Sr. Gamboa, for renewal of negotiations with Mr. Lind and postponement by President Wilson of his address to Congress.

President Wilson's address was in type.

A resolution authorizing a joint session of Congress today for the receipt of the message had been prepared. Last night the President had taken both Democrats and Republicans of the foreign relations committee of both Houses into his confidence. They had unanimously approved his stand.

While the message itself has not been made public, it is said that the future course of the United States government was to have been one of non-interference.

It is said that the message called for no lifting of the embargo on arms and that Americans would be given every opportunity to withdraw from the danger zones.

Mexico, it is said, was to have been permitted to settle her affairs as she saw fit, but the Huerta government was not to be recognized by this country.

The policy was outlined to the two congressional committees on foreign relations Monday night by the President and Secretary Bryan. It received practically unanimous support.

Representative Rogers of Massachusetts today expressed his confidence in the President's efforts toward solving the Mexican situation.

Mr. Rogers, as a member of the foreign affairs committee, attended the two-hour conference of the Senate and House committees at the White House last night and came away a staunch supporter of the President.

"I was profoundly impressed," said Mr. Rogers, "and I want to say that though I differ with Mr. Wilson politically, I learned more than ever last night to hold the highest regard for his statesmanship, his genuine sincerity, his humanity and his great ability. That I have every confidence in his ability to solve the Mexican problem can not be said too emphatically."

Senator Works arrives today from California. Developments in the Mexican situation and the decision to take up currency legislation caused his return after a few days' stay in Los Angeles. He will remain in Washington until the end of the session.

MR. LIND'S PLANS CHANGED

MEXICO CITY—Special Envoy John Lind's plans were changed today when on the eve of his departure from Mexico City, Provisional President Huerta asked for more time to consider President Wilson's proposals.

He left Mexico City today in the direction of Vera Cruz. He had no definite instructions about returning to Washington and as his orders are largely discretionary, it is thought here that he will return to Mexico City. It is expected that Mr. Lind will have further conferences with Sr. Huerta and foreign minister Gamboa.

RED CROSS TO AID REFUGEES

WASHINGTON—The American Red Cross will aid American refugees from Mexico, arriving at New York, San Francisco, New Orleans, and San Diego, to get transportation to their homes or friends.

WOMEN TO USE MUSIC TO WIN

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Missouri women will use music in their campaign for the ballot, according to Mrs. E. R. Curry, a local suffragist leader, who with a group of her coworkers met and welcomed the Missouri suffrage band of Maryville, Mo., as it passed through here on a tour of central Missouri. A band will be a prominent feature of all meetings.

A hearing was held at headquarters, 15 Beacon street. The committee is composed of Z. E. French, division counselor; J. E. Gilman, Jr., former division counselor and J. G. Wolff, past commander.

REED COLLEGE TO BUILD GYMNASIUM

PORLAND, Ore.—The Oregonian says: Contract for the erection of a gymnasium at Reed College was let recently and the building will be completed and ready for use soon after the opening of college on Sept. 15.

The building will be 70x140 feet with the main floor 70x50 feet. Besides the squash court, drying rooms, locker rooms and shower bath, and offices for the physical director. There also will be a gallery with a seating capacity of 500.

ANDERSON MEDAL IN BOWERY SHOP

LYNN, Mass.—In the window of a gun shop on the Bowery is displayed for sale a silver medal and a pistol which belonged to Maj. Robert Anderson, the commander of Ft. Sumter. The medal is a handsome one that was presented to Major Anderson by the citizens of New York as a token of appreciation of his patriotism. The pistol was made to order by Adams of London and is heavily inlaid with silver.

NEW YORK HAS NO ROOM FOR 100,000 PUPILS

Insufficient Schools Will Cause One Sixth of City's Total Enrollment to Stay Home or Roam the Streets

BOARD PLANS SEATS

NEW YORK—When the public schools of New York city, which has just contracted to spend \$250,000,000 for subways, open next month 100,000 boys and girls, or one sixth of the total enrollment, will be obliged to stay at home or be allowed to roam the streets because enough money was not provided to build schoolhouses to accommodate them. There will be about 12 per cent more of these "part timers," as the "schoolless" children are called, than there were last year, and there were about 9 per cent more than there were in 1911, according to estimates in advance of the school opening.

The board of estimate voted \$6,500,000 of corporate stock last July for the erection of school houses. That ought to build 30 modern buildings and house 45,000 boys and girls in the elementary schools alone. To prepare the plans, get them approved and put up the school houses requires two years, however, and by the time the buildings are ready there will be at least 20,000 more "part timers," making 75,000 in 1915. If the city, for instance, decided then to spend \$10,000,000 more to put up 50 more buildings to accommodate 80,000 pupils, the increase in population would furnish at least 50,000 more to clamor for seats. It would take 50 new buildings seating 2000 each, or 100 with a capacity of 1000 each, to give seats to all the children who will be on part time next month.

The school census of 1912 showed that Manhattan had 14,454 on part time, Brooklyn 37,806, the Bronx 29,516, Queens 6286, and Richmond 76. In addition to this, Brooklyn in one high school alone had 709 on part time, making the grand total for the city 88,847, an increase of 9340 over 1911.

According to Superintendent Snyder, construction work was hampered this year. The work of preparing the plans and specifications for the 30 or more buildings that are to be erected from the issue of corporate stock last month is going along rapidly, he says.

LEASE PREVENTS WORK ON MUSEUM AT CAMBRIDGE

Governors Open Meeting; See Important Work Ahead

Executives Meeting in Colorado Have Rural Credits for Big Question in Conjunction With Other Common Problems

GATHERING IS SIXTH

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—Governors of the states of the Union open their annual conference at Colorado Springs today and continue in session until Saturday. Governors and former governors now here for the conference took for an important and instructive session.

Today will see begin the sixth conference of governors since Theodore Roosevelt, then President, called the governors together at the White House to consider the question of conservation. There was a good deal of doubt in the beginning as to whether the conferences would result in a sufficient amount of practical

a clearer and nearer view of the work the conference was trying to do, and its importance.

Whether it ever will be possible, through the Governors' conferences to secure uniform state legislation on important questions, is still a question; but it is no longer a question that such legislation, if at all possible, must come through the cooperation of such an organization. For many years attempts have been made to secure uniform state laws, but the results have not been inspiring. Coincidentally the commission on uniform state laws, which has been holding conferences regularly for 23 years, is meeting in Montreal this week, preliminary to the annual meeting in that city of the American Bar Association. It has as subjects for discussion uniform state laws on workmen's compensation, pure food, partnership and corporations.

The nearest approach to uniformity in state laws now is that on negotiable instruments. Forty-two states and Alaska

FRUIT MEN PLAN SALES RETURNS IN EACH MONTH

Western Apple Growers Association Institutes New Policy Whereby Producers Will Not Have to Wait for Compensation

BUSINESS BROADENING

HOOD RIVER, Ore.—Members of the Apple Growers Association, which is the amalgamation of Hood River's agencies, to handle the local fruit crops through the North Pacific Fruit Distributors, have instituted a new policy whereby on the tenth of every month pro rata returns will be made on all the fruits sold during the previous month. With each monthly return the grower will be furnished with an itemized statement of the sales. Heretofore producers have had to wait until the entire crop was disposed of.

The local association, since the affiliation of the Hood River Apple & Storage Company, controls 95 per cent of the total output of the valley. The Apple & Storage Company, which is owned by a number of the larger growers of the Van Horn district, will take charge of all shipments of fruit of that neighborhood, storing and forwarding all fruit to be sent out from there.

Mr. Seig of the company says it is proposed to open offices at Omaha, Minneapolis, Chicago and New York.

According to statements of Mr. Davidson and Mr. Seig, a new sub-central is being formed at Moscow and in the Lewiston district. About 700 cars of fruit have been secured from this territory.

Associations are being formed in the Rogue river valley and in the Willamette valley asking affiliation with the North Pacific Distributors. These western Oregon associations will ship through the Hood River association as a sub-central of the main office of the distributors of Spokane.



GOV. WILLIAM SPRY OF UTAH

Who acknowledges Colorado's welcome to state executives

GOV. SIMEON E. BALDWIN

Connecticut executive who is to make a special address to governors

good to justify their continuance, but none exists now. It is assumed that the conferences, which have been growing in importance and interest, are to be a fixture in the American political system, and that out of them, ultimately, will come in part at least the unifying of national sentiment on great public questions by unifying gubernatorial sentiment. Through the governors, whose messages to their legislatures have strongly reflected ideas from these annual conferences, state sentiment has been materially broadened.

The big question coming before the conference this year is rural credits, and discussion of it will be based on the report of Senator Fletcher of Florida, chairman of the joint committee of Congress, which has been studying that question in Europe for several months. Senator Fletcher's report is merely preliminary, but it will give the governors much important information, and show them that while much can be done by Congress, there is much also to be done by the states. The states must do, if the farmers are to have the facilities for doing business that are furnished by the laws of several European countries, notably Denmark and Germany, where rural credits have been reduced to a system that apparently works to perfection.

President Wilson has promised Congress, in a public statement in which he opposed attaching the subject of rural credits to the pending currency bill, that he would take that matter up in his December message, and urge legislation based on the report of the joint commission.

At the conference of governors, emphasis will be laid on the part the states will have to play in the general scheme of legislation.

Credits Big Topic

At the governors' conference of 1912, at Richmond, Virginia, a committee of nine governors was appointed to prepare a bill on the subject of rural credits, land mortgage societies and cooperative buying and selling associations. The bill, after its approval by two thirds of the governors will be submitted to each Legislature by the interested Governor. The language of the bill to be discussed at Colorado Springs this week, and it is while that subject is up that Senator Fletcher will make his address outlining tentatively the results of the study of the joint commission of Congress in Europe this year. Apparently, the governors are to make an united effort at uniform legislation along the line of rural credits, with a view to getting ready for similar work by Congress.

Following the Richmond conference of last year, it will be recalled that the governors visited Washington, where President Taft discussed rural credits with them.

The governors began with holding their conferences in Washington, but no more of them are to be held there. The state capitals, or cities convenient to them, will be chosen instead. This plan of holding the conferences in the states was made by Justice Hughes of the supreme court, when Governor of New York, at the second conference, four years ago.

The governors discovered that they did not secure proper publicity in Washington, so near to the machinery of the federal government, and besides it was deemed important to meet in the states, so as to give the voters of those states

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DIKE BLOWING SET FOR SEPT. 1

PHILADELPHIA—Allegations made before the senatorial investigating committee by Martin M. Mulhall against Frank Feeny, a labor leader of this city, were declared "false and without any foundation" in a report accepted by the Central Labor Union here Sunday.

LABOR LEADER EXONERATED

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Redwoods Safe in Santa Cruz

Patriarchs of the Forest In Reservation Purchased by the State Awe and Uplift Visitors to Their Solitude

WONDERS TO BE SEEN

SANTA CRUZ, Cal.—"Only a couple of hours' ride in the auto," they said to one making his first visit to the natural park wherein California is saving a remnant of the redwood forest from the course of the passenger pigeon and the buffalo. The place is called officially Sempervirens park, the Latin tree-name which means "ever virile." Here are the big redwoods of the California Redwood park. "Only a couple of hours' ride," they said, but they never mentioned the fact that the way was to ascend to an altitude of 1000 feet and drop down again nearly half the height. They never said that the road was exceedingly sinuous and crooked. They did not intimate that it would thread its way along hillsides, steeper than a roof and very high. Neither did they reveal in advance the alluring fact that every mile of the way was a succession of marvelously beautiful landscapes.

The state bought, some years ago, a tract of \$800 acres in the central depths of the Santa Cruz Big Basin from lumbermen, 2500 acres of it being timbered and the rest mainly chaparral. Twelve years before, in the '80's, the state could have bought redwood lands and more of them in nearly the same section, for \$15 an acre. It paid \$250,000 for this reservation, or a valuation on the commercially desirable land of \$100 an acre.

A peculiar conformation encloses an area of 14,000 acres, which the California pioneer, when he came upon the scene, called the Big Basin to distinguish it from the narrower basins or valleys of other streams. Sixty years ago the first pioneer viewed from the rim a sea of tree tops, difficult to penetrate because of undergrowth, and occupied by a population apparently able to hold its own against intruders. But hunters came, and woodmen spying out the tall trunks for the lumber and shingles of commerce and homesteaders with the axe and rifle. They were enough in process of time to eradicate the grizzly bear, cougar, wild cat and mountain lion. And yet what is now under conservation is a virgin forest and retains its woodland integrity. The basin slopes to an altitude of 1000 feet to a densely wooded plateau where is situated the Governor's camp, the name attached to a cabin which is the principal stopping place in the confines of the forest.

A visitor stands by the half hour with uncovered head in the presence of these patriarchs of the forest, awed and uplifted. On his first trip into the park recently, one was led first to look upon a stately redwood, not more than six feet in diameter and 200 feet in height, as a "big" tree. Then as the elasticity of his power of apprehension increased, guided about among the monarchs, he saw the "Chieftain," the "Father of the Forest," the "Mother of the Forest"—284 feet high by measure—and many others of their class, who had resisted time and elements for thousands of years. The guide next led on to the compass group, four trees of the same size, 10 feet in diameter, standing 10 feet apart, and forming a perfect square as if planted with design, one for each point of the compass.

Lying in and across Opal creek were found a prostrate trunk with roots upturned perpendicularly, and from these roots grow three upright trees in a line, the center one somewhat larger.

The menagerie tree whereon grows peculiar redwood burls in form resembling the heads of animals, buffaloes, camels and others as the eye and imagination may outline, is but one among many redwoods upon which this burl growth assumes fantastic shapes. When cut it takes a high polish, and is conspicuous in California lumber exhibits at expositions and elsewhere.

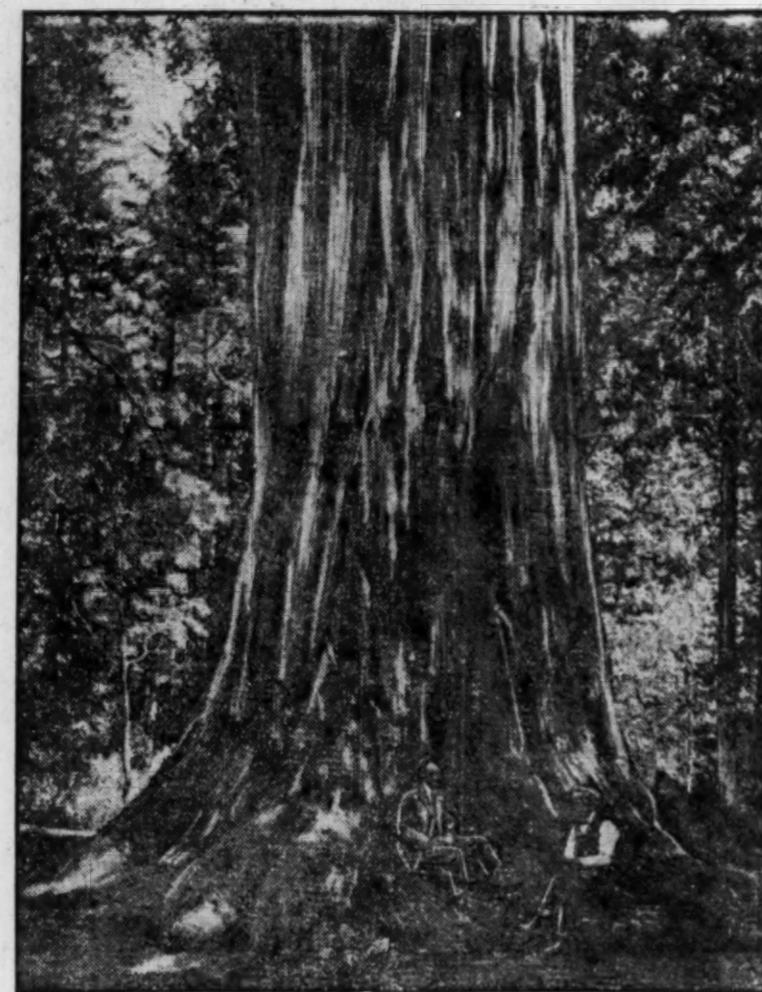
When the visitor's attention is called to a large circular opening, surrounded by lusty redwood trees like an enclosure, he recalls having noticed similar peculiar openings and wondered at them. He is then informed that the redwood, though a prolific seed bearer, rarely reproduces itself from the seed. The new trees spring from sprouts and suckers from the stump and roots, unlike other conifers. The crater-like opening marked the spot where the parent tree had stood, and these "big trees" of today were suckers from the ever-virile roots of former trees.

These ancestral trees were of dimensions as superior to the big trees of this day as the mastodon and mammoth exceeded the elephant in size. These tremendous craters are found in the ravines, and on hill-sides over 2000 feet high, showing that vegetable life has been undisturbed here for many thousands of years.

Tramp the trails through the forest and over the ridges and one soon discovers that while the redwood dominates, this is by no means exclusively a redwood reserve. The guide states that there are 62 varieties of tree growth in this basin, more than can be found in any equal area in the country and the species of shrubs and flowers run well into the hundreds, not to mention the ferns and fungi. The oaks, the pines and the spruce have a familiar look, but the nutmeg, the buckeye, the wax myrtle, the manzanita, the toyon, and many others are not only new to eastern eyes, but exceedingly beautiful and attractive.

One of the chief assets of this region is its kaleidoscopic character, says Arthur

CALIFORNIA REDWOOD PARK SENTINEL



"Father of the Forest," at Santa Cruz, Cal.

A. Taylor, secretary of the California Redwood Park commission, in a brochure appreciative of the park which California hopes to greatly enlarge and more thoroughly conserve, "There are new scenic combinations and aspects every month. In April the landscape is one continuous unfolding screen of living green. In May the blue dominates. Following the wild lilac, the chestnut (stanbar) oaks have their time for blooming. A little later the azaleas make brilliant and fragrant all the brook sides and byways."

"In July the tilled fields have turned dun brown and the pastures are devoid of color, but the madronas (the strawberry trees), the real red Indians of the California forests are at their best. The trees are most of all charming in their bark. No, it is not a bark. It is a skin, delicate in texture, smooth, and soft to the touch as the shoulders of an infant. In the strong sunlight of the summer these trees glisten with the rich color of polished cinnamon. Under certain conditions of light in the late afternoon the red brown changes to a brilliant vermilion. There is a human pose to the trunk. Seen through the tangle of the thicket, it looks like the brown litho body of an Indian, and in the moonlight the graceful upsweep of its branches is like the careless lifting of a maiden's arms. Every feature of the madrona is feminine."

"If you enter the park in August, the sere time in California, what? More and more blooms. The lusty bushes so heavy laden with bloom are toyon bushes. In October it is a red route parkward. The vineyards and orchards contribute to this effect, but the protruding presence of the oak vine tinges the traveler's vision. By December travel will be light, but beauteous red berries will be pendant from madronas, manzanita and toyon, and the general landscape will have resumed its April verdancy."

More state aid for permanent improvements is expected. A waterworks system about Governor's camp, a rustic clubhouse and lodge and a system of pipes and tanks for sprinkling were among the first. There are mighty masses of debris to be removed from creeks and channels, some of which has been done through the benevolence of Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, who is interested in the acquisition and development of the park.

Virginia Garland writes that the great trees watch and wonder much at the protection being shown "the Green People," as she terms them.

State Forester Homans officially describes the redwood in these terms: "Under normal conditions of growth the redwood develops a long cylindrical redwood, clear for two thirds of its length, and surmounted by a narrow, tapering crown. Exceptional trees have measured 350 feet in height and 20 feet in diameter. Average dimensions of the trees customarily located are 200 to 275 feet in height, and three to 10 feet in diameter, and their ages run from 400 to 800 years. In early life the redwood grows rapidly both in height and diameter. Later, the growth falls off and instances are not rare of an old redwood increasing in diameter only six inches in the last 300 years. The tree has very few enemies and is well protected against them. The thickness of its bark makes it invulnerable to all but the hottest fires, and its wood, also, containing no resin, does not burn easily."

ODD FELLOWS TO HAVE FIELD DAY

STONEHAM GRANGE PLANS FIELD DAY

STONEHAM, Mass.—The new grange is making preparations for a field day at the Kain Knapp farm, William street, Labor day. The eight other granges of the new Pomona district are to be invited. Mrs. Knapp is lecturer of the local society.

One of the features will be an exhibition of the uses of explosives in clearing farm land.



(Photo by Putnam & Valentine, Los Angeles.)

INTERTWINED OAK AND PINE

LYNN CITIZENS ASK MUNICIPAL ICE AVAILABLE

LYNN, Mass.—Declaring that the city has experienced shortage in its supply of ice, and consequent high prices when more than 300,000 tons of ice owned by the city has been allowed to waste annually, numerous prominent citizens have signed a petition addressed to the municipal council seeking the utilization of the ice formed on the municipal ponds to relieve the situation.

To permit the waste of so vast a supply of ice within the city borders when the city imports ice from New Hampshire at exorbitant prices, is declared to be unwise and contrary to good government. The ice which may be obtained from five ponds used as the municipal water supply is asserted to be of far superior quality to that obtained at present. Utilizing this supply, it is set forth, would lower retail prices to the consumer.

The state laws prohibit the city from selling ice as it sells the water, but the petitioners believe the city to be empowered to license business concerns to cut the ice on these ponds.

ODD FELLOWS TO HAVE FIELD DAY

TOPSFIELD, Mass.—Plans have been completed by a committee from the lodges of Newburyport, Georgetown, Ipswich, Rowley, Danvers and Topsfield for an Odd Fellows field day to be held Labor day at the Essex county agricultural grounds in this town. Odd Fellows and Rebekahs from all over the state will be welcome.

There will be a parade in the morning, followed by a basket picnic and a series of sports, including baseball games and a tug of war between teams from the various lodges.

INCREASED RATE IN TAXES LAID TO STATE DEMANDS

Expense of Maintaining Public Institutions and Cost of Municipal Pension List Given as Additional Reason for Advance

GAINS IN VALUATION

Boston's tax rate, as just announced by the assessors, will be \$17.20, which is 20 cents higher than it ever was before. In 1884 the rate was \$17, but it dropped to \$12.80 the following year. This high rate Mayor Fitzgerald attributes principally to the big increase in state and metropolitan assessments which affect nearly every city in the commonwealth.

Increases in the cost of food and materials for public institutions and of municipal pensions are also given as reasons for the high rate.

The rate per \$1000 for this year is divided as follows: State, \$2.65; county, \$1.11; city, \$13.44. Of the \$13.44 that goes to the city \$3.88 must be applied to the schools, leaving \$9.56 out of the \$17.20 for the city, exclusive of the schools.

The total valuation of Boston for 1913 is \$1,520,974,528, of which \$1,215,882,600 is real estate and \$305,091,926 personal.

The total gain in real estate this year is \$1,520,974,528, of which \$1,215,882,600 personal gain \$9,746,900. Of the personal gain \$5,591,900 was in valuation of bank stock.

The following table gives the valuations, real and personal, by wards, and also the polls:

VALUATION APRIL 1, 1913			
Ward	Real	Personal	Total
1	\$18,142,000	\$4,471,500	\$20,613,500
2	22,493,900	1,121,500	23,615,500
3	11,732,900	780,800	12,533,100
4	13,200,000	870,000	14,070,000
5	12,291,500	1,365,100	13,656,600
6	181,500,200	38,151,700	219,651,900
7	308,690,300	76,257,700	384,924,000
8	100,000,000	28,000,000	128,000,000
9	24,427,100	1,690,600	26,087,700
10	74,836,900	4,695,500	81,531,800
11	132,745,400	92,518,300	225,263,700
12	21,400,000	1,200,000	22,600,000
13	5,288,600	8,424,200	13,712,800
14	16,800,200	890,900	17,790,100
15	9,174,900	681,800	9,856,700
16	17,000,000	4,100,000	21,100,000
17	20,018,300	1,741,600	21,760,100
18	10,697,900	949,000	11,647,200
19	23,910,100	2,710,000	26,079,700
20	40,000,000	500,000	40,500,000
21	27,561,100	6,153,500	33,714,600
22	23,405,800	5,868,900	29,274,700
23	32,677,900	8,697,600	41,344,600
24	36,117,000	5,388,300	41,505,300
25	38,313,300	5,388,300	43,696,600
26	14,410,500	2,189,300	16,599,800
Total			
	\$1,215,882,600	\$284,051,900	\$1,499,934,526
Bank stock			
	21,040,028	21,040,028	
Gr. tl. \$1,215,882,600			
	\$305,091,926	\$1,329,974,526	
Total real, 1913.			
		\$1,215,882,600	
Total real, 1912.			
		1,180,474,000	
Gain			
		\$29,447,700	
Total personal, 1913.			
		\$303,091,926	
Total personal, 1912.			
		255,345,020	
Gain			
		\$76,166,900	
Total real and personal, 1913.			
		\$1,210,974,526	
Total real and personal, 1912.			
		1,481,519,926	
Gain			
		\$29,154,603	
Total polls, 1913.			
		265,700	
Total polls, 1912.			
		262,422	
Gain			
		3,278	
State tax			
		\$3,921,742,40	
County tax			
		1,052,305,19	
City tax			
		20,354,900,05	
Total warrant			

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES
Display: 1 to 12 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 12c; 26 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 14 lines to the inch.

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

RATES
Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 12c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 12 lines to the inch.

EDUCATIONAL



EDUCATIONAL



Persons desirous of becoming competent and successful Accountants, Book-keepers, Stenographers, Secretaries, or Commercial Teachers, with assurance of employment, will find in the

BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL BOSTON

Now located in its new school building, 35 Boylston Street, a most desirable opportunity for study and practice under the direction and supervision of a large corps of well known and experienced teachers.

COURSES—General commercial course. Stenographic course, Secretarial course, Civil service course, Commercial teachers course.

Every possible requisite is afforded for personal safety, rapid progress, with cheer and interest.

This school does not employ agents, solicitors, canvassers or runners.

Persons who cannot call for personal interview may have printed information of terms and conditions by mail. Will respond September 1st.

H. E. HIBBARD, Principal, 35 Boylston Street, Boston.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

Toronto City Estates LIMITED

Cumulative preferred shares in the Toronto City Estates, Limited, giving a dividend of

Six Per Cent Per Annum

payable half yearly, are offered to investors.

The sale of a limited number of these preferred shares is being made on behalf of clients and with every five shares purchased is given one fully paid common share as a bonus.

This is an opportunity for investment which should appeal to the most conservative investors.

APPLY TO ROBINS LIMITED, TORONTO, CANADA,
OR NO. 1 CORNHILL, LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

BEVERLY

Mayor H. A. Macdonald is to name the list of election officers at the next meeting of the board of aldermen, and the Progressives expect to get two places in each ward, after filing requests of the state and city committee for representation. Up to the present time the places have been equally divided about the Republicans and Democrats. The Progressives are hopeful of getting berths of inspectors, two to each ward, and the city committee has filed a list of eligibles.

The fifth in the series of races under the auspices of the Salem Bay Dory Racing Association will be sailed over the Jubilee Yacht Club course Sept. 6.

The new Swedish Congregational church on Pierce avenue will be dedicated Sept. 6.

SOMERVILLE

On Sept. 8 the grammar, vocational and kindergarten schools will open. The high school will not open until week later on account of the class rooms in the new wings which have been added not being fully completed.

The Everett Veteran Firemen's Association will participate in the muster at Lowell Thursday.

EVERETT

Trustees of the high school athletic field are making extensive changes in the field preparatory to the opening of the football season. The Cabot and Chelsea street fences have been removed and the field enlarged on these two sides a distance of 50 feet each way. The field corporation has also purchased additional land adjoining the field for tennis courts and a running track.

The Everett Veteran Firemen's Association will participate in the muster at Lowell Thursday.

MAYNARD

The Maynard brass band will give one of its concerts in the series furnished each summer by the town this evening on the street in the center of the town.

In reply to Selectman Whitehead's inquiry to the Standard Oil Company with regard to oiling the streets of this town, he has received the proposition that the company will supply oil to the town at a rate of 21-3 cents per square yard delivered and spread.

CONCORD

The headquarters of the sixth Massachusetts regiment, M. V. M., are now located in the room over the central fire station.

Wells A. Hall, superintendent of schools, announces that during the summer he has received applications for registration at the Concord high school this fall from 420 pupils, a big increase over the number that entered high school last September.

STONEHAM

Acting on advice of the state commission, the selectmen and local building inspector are to draw up a new set of regulations governing construction, alteration and maintenance of buildings.

Work has been started by the Bay State Street Railway Company, in accordance with an order of the railroad commissioners, on relaying double tracks from Hersom street to Montvale avenue. They will be six inches farther apart.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

It is announced that the Rev. E. A. Leslie, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church, will preach the sermon at the last union vacation service of the Methodist Episcopal, the Baptist and the Park Avenue Congregational churches, in the Baptist church next Sunday morning.

WINTHROP

The story of a trip to Robinson Crusoe island will be told by Mrs. Alice Snow this evening and tomorrow evening at the Winthrop Beach Congregational church.

A mothers meeting will be held in the vestry of the Baptist church this evening, the subject to be discussed being "The Big Boy at Home" and "Efficiency in the Home."

ARLINGTON

The members of the Francis Gould post 36, G. A. R., will meet in Grand Army Hall Thursday evening for the regular fortnightly session.

CHELSEA

The Philathea class of the Sunday school of the First Baptist church and friends will have a trolley ride this evening.

REAL ESTATE

MARSTON'S MILLS, CAPE COD, MASS.—Commodious country estate on beautiful lake, one-half mile from town. Large colonial roads, six acres land, large colonial house, seventeen rooms, bath, sun-parlor, seven fireplaces, all modern conveniences; outside, garage, greenhouse, etc. Vegetable garden, fruit of all kinds, asparagus, magnificient shade trees, tennis court, swimming pool, etc. For further information, views, etc., apply to DR. J. H. HIGGINS, Marston's Mills, or C. L. GIFFORD, R. E. Agt. Cotuit, Mass.

HOTELS

The Anderson
102 West 80th Street, NEW YORK
Between Central Park and Riverside Drive
COSY MODERN FAMILY HOTEL
Over two hundred apartments, with bath, furnished or unfurnished; leased by the year. American dining room; home cooking our specialty. Summer transients catered for. MISSES ANDERSON, Prop.

REAL ESTATE—NEW YORK

100 SMALL FARMS with buildings, \$500 to \$2000, some with barns and tools. Write for catalog. **ABANDONED FARMS CO.**, 29 Cortland st., New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Suites in Brookline
Fronting on the Parkway, five and six rooms, with steam heat, continuous hot water, and janitor service; fifteen minutes from Park street subway; rent moderate. Apply to The Woodhouse Company, 18 Tremont street, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT at Medford, Mass., upper flat, 163 Main st., 6 rooms, modern improvements, electric light, steam heat, rent \$19 a month. Apply at store corner Main and Summer, or J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

ROOMS

BATAVIA ST., 36, SUITE 6-1, 2 or 3 newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; permanent or transient.

BERKELEY ST., 249 (near Commonwealth av.)—Furnished rooms with breakfast if desired. Telephone B. 3535-M.

WINCHEROP BEACH—Two nicely furnished rooms near the beach. 26 Forrest st., suite 2. Tel. 936-M.

LAWYERS

JOHN C. HIGDON
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law
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G. G. RIPLEY, Lawyer
PEYTON BUILDING, SPOKANE, WASH.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

HATTERS

WILLIAM R. HANL, Practical Hatter, 10 Avery st., front door, south of the House. Straw and Panama Hats bleached and retanned. Soft, stiff silk and opera hats cleaned, pressed and retanned. Hats banded and wired with wire.

Best Work. Street Floor.

JEWELRY

W. E. TAYLOR
15 years with Smith, Patterson Co. JEWELLER AND SILVERSMITH Repairing and Order Work 8 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON

AGENTS WANTED

500% PROFIT—Sliding Casters: necessary every home; child can attach saves floor damage. Furniture, Pictures, Pictures buy gross lots; cost 24c, sell 15c; agents making \$25 to \$100 every week; samples free. H. O. SLIDING CASTER CO., 19 D. D., State st., New York City.

POSITIONS WANTED—FEMALE

POSITION wanted by young lady with 5 years experience, excellent ability, neat, accurate, good references; locality not restricted. Address W. 633, Monitor Office.

GARBAGE DUMP
ORDER ANNOUNCED

As a result of requests from property owners of East Boston, the Boston Development & Sanitary Company has been given until Sept. 1, to discontinue the use of the Boardman street marsh as a dumping ground for garbage. The company, if it wishes to carry out its 10-year contract with the city for the disposal of garbage, must observe this order, according to an announcement by Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—W. Ray Loomis, sporting editor of the Courier of this city, has been appointed by Congressman Charles Lieb of Rockport to act as his secretary, and will leave for Washington in a few days, says the Indianapolis News.

WAKEFIELD

The park commissioners have given permission to Chapman's band of Reading to give a free concert on the park next Friday evening. The last of the local municipal series will be given Sept. 10 by the eighth regiment band.

The clerks baseball team will go to Everett tomorrow afternoon to play the clerks nine of that city.

READING

Another all-day meeting in the interests of the Fathers and Mothers Club farm home on Lowell street will be held tomorrow afternoon and will be in charge of Mrs. Clara J. Marsh of Brookline. Mrs. E. L. Fitzhenry of Medford and Mrs. Alvin R. Bailey of Newton. Rowland Allen of Cambridge has presented a pony and cart to the farm for the amusement of the children.

LEXINGTON

The warrant for a special town meeting Thursday evening, Sept. 4, contains eight articles.

The ladies of the Follen Woman's Al-

lies of the East Lexington Unitarian church will resume their regular meetings tomorrow afternoon.

Dayton

The warrant for a special town meeting Thursday evening, Sept. 4, contains eight articles.

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The ladies of the Follen Woman's Al-

Names Link Towns Across Waters of Atlantic Ocean

Charms of Hull, Mass., Attract Thousands of People to Summer Place—Cottage Planning Carried Out in Effective Way

ISLANDS PART OF TOWN

HULL, Mass.—A summer town in every sense of the word, Hull displays from year to year an unusual building activity, and its accessibility to Boston through the season reveals its charms to thousands who either take advantage of the all-water route or get off the boat at Pemberton and continue to Hull by way of the electric railway.

Cottage planning, as carried out in Hull, has the advantage of what may be considered a matchless location. The beach is considered unexcelled for bathing. In the height of the season, 50,000 visitors may be at Hull every day, besides the residents, who number more than 10,000 in season.

The first cottager who settled at Hull was Frank W. Coolbaugh, of New York. This place is historically interesting because here Capt. Myles Standish and some companions looked over the ground some few years before John Oldham, a member of the Pilgrim community at Plymouth, cut loose from his associates in 1624 and chose the end of the promontory for his home. Myles Standish and his companions for a time maintained a trading post in the vicinity.

Many surrounding islands of Hull are part of the incorporated town. There are Bumpkin island, Peddocks island, occupied by the United States government as Ft. Andrews and barracks; Sheep and Slate islands, Grapé and Middle Brewster, Great Calf and Little Calf, Outer, Greater and Little Brewster, the latter the site of the Boston light and Roaring Bulls, Green island, Shag Rocks and the Graves.

John Boyle O'Reilly, poet and orator, lived at Hull and his cottage is one of the sights of the place. Although it is stated that Hull is a summer resort, yet with each year the season becomes more extended and those who go there are reluctant to take leave of the charming environment.

BOSTON LIGHT ON LITTLE BREWSTER



Shaft that spells safety to mariners is really located in town of Hull, Mass.

CANADA LIMITS LOG DRIVES' SIZE

SAN JOAQUIN MAY SOLVE PROBLEM

TORONTO, Ont.—Action to prevent the congestion of the Muskoka rivers between Bracebridge and Lake Muskoka has been taken by the government. An order in council dealing with the matter provides that between July 31 and Sept. 1, in the present year and between June 30 and Sept. 1, in every year thereafter lumbermen driving logs on these rivers will have the logs made up into rafts of not more than 100 feet in length and 100 feet in width, and these rafts shall be towed by tugs.

GAS ON AMHERST ISLAND

KINGSTON, Ont.—Natural gas was discovered on the farm occupied by Robert Smith, of Amherst island, recently. The farm is about five miles from Stella, on the bay of Quinte.

GOLF CLUB TO ENLARGE HOUSE
MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Contracts are let for alterations to the clubhouse of the Morris County Golf Club. A new 30x55-foot wing for the men will be added. It will cost \$20,000.

MARTINEZ, CAL.—Piping of water from the San Joaquin river, beginning at point east of Antioch along the Contra

bay shore to Richmond, supplying the towns and manufacturing industries en route, which has been agitated for many years past, is being considered by the directors of the Richmond municipal water district, and will probably prove the solution of the water supply problem, which is rapidly becoming a serious one for the bay shore cities. The pipe line will be about 50 miles long.

CITY AUTHORIZES PARK PURCHASE

MUNCIE, Ind.—The city council has authorized the board of public works to buy a 42-acre wooded tract in the south part of the city, known as Heekin park, for \$25,000.

1000 NEW CARS NOW READY
CHICAGO—Delivery is being made on 1000 new steel coal cars for the Chicago & Alton. A. L. Miller, foreman of the air brake repair shops, is in Pittsburgh, Pa., inspecting the new cars.

COLLECTOR TO BE MODERN ONE

BURLINGTON, Vt.—State Forester F.

A. Hawes announces that the third annual summer school of forestry and horticulture will be held at the Downer state forest, Sharon, from Aug. 19 to 28, inclusive.

Hull, Important English Seaport, Has Spread of Busy Docks and Basins Covering an Area of More than Two Hundred Acres

STREETS READJUSTED

(Special to the Monitor)

HULL, Eng.—Hull, or to give the city its full name, Kingston-upon-Hull, is one of the principal seaports of England. It is situated in the East Riding of Yorkshire on the west side of the Hull, where it discharges into the estuary of the Humber, 20 miles from the German ocean at Spurn Head. It is a place of great antiquity, and was a considerable port long after the Norman conquest. In 1298, Edward I. on returning from the battle of Dunbar made a halt at Hull, and was so struck with its advantages as a commercial port that he purchased it from the Abbot of Meaux with the purpose of fortifying it. He subsequently created the town a manor in itself, conferred upon it the name of Kingston-upon-Hull, and issued a proclamation offering special advantages to all who settled there.

Very much of the early prosperity of Hull was due to the enterprise of the famous merchant house of De la Pole, a member of which was created Earl of Suffolk in 1385. The importance of the town in the reign of Edward III. may be gathered from the fact that it supplied, for armament against France, 16 ships and 466 seamen, as against the 25 ships and 662 seamen supplied by London. In the wars of the Roses it vigorously maintained the cause of Lancaster, and when all the borough funds were exhausted additional money was raised by the sale of the materials of the market cross.

Hull came into prominence again during the insurrection of 1536 known as the pilgrimage of grace when the town was seized by the insurgents. During the civil war both parties strove for the possession of the seaport on account of its importance as a depot for arms and military stores. In 1643 and 1644 it sustained two long sieges by the Royalists.

Hull has been to the enterprise of the draymen as they load our furniture on the vans?

Husband—They are some I have employed. Since they are becoming quite the vogue, I thought we should like to have some of our own moving pictures.

PROOF

"Wimbleton seems to think his lecture is about perfect in every particular."

"Well, he has a right to, for after he had finished delivering it to a Boston audience he asked for criticisms and got none."

TESTING LIGNITE FOR FUEL

CHICAGO—Forty locomotives of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Burlington are making a test of lignite as fuel.

The present cost of coal is from \$5 to \$6 a ton. Lignite, in North Dakota and parts of adjoining states, may be bought for \$1.75.

MONUMENT BRIDGE, HULL, ENGLAND



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Looking at Wilberforce wreath and double-deck tram lettered "P"

originally very densely inhabited and its streets were narrow and irregular, but great changes have been effected in this direction of recent years. The principal public buildings are the town hall in Lowgate, the exchange, the custom house and Trinity house. The only church of special interest is that of Holy Trinity on the west side of the market place. It is a cruciform building in the floral Gothic style, originally founded in the thirteenth century, but of various dates.

In recent years it has been completely restored at a cost of £30,000.

The docks and basins, comprising an area of over 200 acres have been constructed since 1774. Hull ranks fifth amongst British ports for ocean-going trade in tonnage, but third in value of trade. There is a regular steam communication with New York and Boston, and is also a very important trade with Australia and India. The present population of Hull is about 278,000.

UP TO DATE

Wife—Who are those photographers out at the front gate taking photographs of the draymen as they load our furniture on the vans?

Husband—They are some I have employed. Since they are becoming quite the vogue, I thought we should like to have some of our own moving pictures.

PROOF

"Wimbleton seems to think his lecture is about perfect in every particular."

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

AMERICAN BOY, high school education, to learn stationery business. WM. M. LEADAM, 14 Federal st., Boston. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston. 27

BLACKSMITH, in Lawrence; very heavy work; \$15 per week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston. 27

STITCHERS—Foxing and back-staying; in Everett; piece work. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston. 27

WOMAN, 28, good seamstress; \$14-\$15 per week, in Brookline; Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston. 27

TEAMASTER, first-class, wanted; steady work; no board or room; \$8 and good pay to right party. A. FLERLA, care A. D. SHERRIFF, New Grafton, Mass. 27

MAID wanted for general housework. Protestant; \$8 weekly. MRS. F. J. ROSS, 202 Court rd., Winthrop Center, Mass. 27

WOMAN, 28, good seamstress; \$14-\$15 per week, in Brookline; Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston. 27

CLERK, young man living in Lexington or vicinity; some knowledge of book-keeping and mechanical exp.; \$10-\$12 per week; Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston. 27

DEMONSTRATOR (cost efficiency), out of town; 5 hrs. exp. on Hawley down draft system; \$0.48 per hr. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston. 27

BUSHELMAN, in city; \$14-\$15 per week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston. 27

CLERK, young man living in Lexington or vicinity; some knowledge of book-keeping and mechanical exp.; \$10-\$12 per week; Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston. 27

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HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WAITRESS, first-class restaurant in Somerville; neat, refined girl wanted; \$25 per week; hours 7 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston. 27

KITCHEN WORK Reliable colored girl wanted, Apply MARTINS CAFE, 551 South St., Roslindale, Mass. 28

LINEN ROOM WOMAN experienced, first-class hotel in city; \$22 month, board and room. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston. 28

WANTER—Womans wanted for housekeeping, \$12-\$15 per week; Call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston. 28

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

OFFICE CLERK, exp. in law office, collector or investigator; res. Roxbury; age 32; married; good exp. and ref.; \$15 per wk. **STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 27

PRIVATE SECRETARY AND CORRESPONDENT—well appearing American and French; good typewriter and typewriter; at present employed; wishes position; 6 years' practical and thorough business training with various concerns of high standing; good references. **R. M. ECKERLINE**, care Henry D. Geer, Three River St., Boston. 27

COOKING AND HOUSEWORK wanted in family by neat, reliable colored woman. **NELLIE STEWART**, 664 Shawmut, av. Boston. 27

DAY WORK wanted. **MRS. ANNIE SILVERCEK**, 51 Emerald st., Boston. 27

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR wanted; good exp. and ref.; \$15 per wk. **STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 27

TRADESMAN (mech.) or detailer; res. Roxbury; age 32; single; good exp. and ref.; \$15 per wk. **STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 27

TUTORING—Harvard graduate student desires position, preferably tutoring in college entrance and high school subjects; ex-college student. **A. D. MUIR**, 142 Chestnut St., Newton. 27

WATCHMAN—First-class license; res. Roxbury; age 22; single; good exp. and ref.; \$15 per wk. **MENTOR**, 1037 STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 27

TUTORING—Harvard graduate student desires position, preferably tutoring in college entrance and high school subjects; ex-college student. **A. D. MUIR**, 142 Chestnut St., Newton. 27

HOUSEKEEPER—also a chauffeur; res. Roxbury; age 40; married; good exp. and ref.; awaits an offer. **Mention**, 10373, **STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 27

HOUSEKEEPER—Experienced German nurse; good references. **MRS. R. KENNEDY**, 103 Washington st., Suite 2, Boston. 27

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER wanted in small family. **MISS ELIZABETH KENNEDY**, 17 Davis st., Boston. 27

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER wanted by colored maid; good references. **MARY MOSBACH**, 12 Newell st., New Bedford. 27

TUTOR would give lessons in French, Latin, Spanish, and voice, in exchange for furniture. **MENTOR**, 10373, **STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 27

TUTORING—Harvard graduate student desires position, preferably tutoring in college entrance and high school subjects; ex-college student. **A. D. MUIR**, 142 Chestnut St., Newton. 27

WATCHMAN—First-class license; res. Roxbury; age 22; single; good exp. and ref.; \$15 per wk. **MENTOR**, 10373, **STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 27

WATCHMAN—Res. Charlestown; age 28; married; good exp. and ref.; \$14 per wk. **Mention**, 10373, **STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 27

WOOD PATTERNMAKER; res. Boston; age 41; married; good exp. and ref.; 42c per hr. **MENTOR**, 10373, **STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 27

YOUNG MAN (18) would like opportunity to learn window dressing. **GERALD E. BUTTON**, 37 Walnut st., Somerville. 27

YOUNG MAN (19) desires position in architecture or engineering; willing to do the work if necessary; best references. **HERBERT O. CLARKE**, care B. N. C. U. 45 Boylston st., Boston. 27

YOUNG MAN wants work; will take any kind of work; res. Winthrop. **MENTOR**, 14 Pleasant Park rd., Winthrop. Mass. 27

YOUNG MAN of ability (19), not afraid of work, desires position where faithfulness will bring advancement; salary to start \$1.50. **JOS. KANDEL**, General Delivery, Boston. 27

YOUNG MAN (23), single, strictly temperate, industrious, having practical experience in typesetting and correspondence also; 3 years' and years' experience and railroad office experience; year telegraph operator, seeks position of responsibility and trust in New England and New York; has had experience in other agricultural lines of work preferred but willing to do anything; references. **E. W. ZEDREN**, Box 78, East Greenwich, R. I. 27

YOUNG MAN (20), ambitious, wants position where he can attend night school; is experienced in various line clerking and in machine shop; can drive team. **Address** T. B. SCOTT, 74 Westland st., Suite 4, Boston. 27

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ADDRESSER, residence Boston, 31, single; good refs.; wants position. **Mention**, 10373, **STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 27

ATTENDANT or companion wants position with elderly people; best of references. **Mrs. CLARA EMERSON**, 17 Russell st., Malden. Mass. 27

ATTENDANT—COMPANION—Position wanted with elderly lady by English Protestant; 8 years' experience; can give references. **Mrs. J. BENNETT**, 7 Dartmouth Hill, Somerville, Mass. 27

ATTENDANT and companion residence Boston, 25; single; good experience and references; \$15-\$18 per week. **Mention**, No. 10401, **STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 27

ATTENDANT desiring to travel will give references; address **Mrs. CLARA EMERSON**, 17 Russell st., Malden. Mass. 27

BOOKKEEPER—Young lady (24) desires position; experienced good references; good work; res. Medford; preferred. **MISS MARY BUCKANAN**, 19 Greenwich pk., Boston. 27

CASHIER, experienced; desires position; good work to be done nights. **M. MACDONALD**, 101 Belmont st., Boston. 27

CASHIER or salesclerk; desired; lymphatic; good experience and references; \$10 per week. **Mention**, No. 10377, **STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 27

CHAMBERLAIN—Neat, trustworthy, experienced Swedish woman; wants light work or very light housework. **EDDIE BUCKANAN**, 19 Greenwich pk., Boston. 27

CHAPERON—Former principal of young girls' school would take charge of some or traveling. **Mrs. M. PHILIPS**, 29 Ware st., Cambridge, Mass. 27

COMPANION, assistant matron, care of refined rooming house, or housekeeper; some experience; money to live. **GRACE HOWARD WINTHROP**, 18 Main st., Springfield, Mass.; care C. H. Mathew, 202 South Main st., Reading, Mass. 27

COMPANION—Young woman wishes position; some experience in attending; **M. L. M. RICHARDS**, 13 E. L st., Lowell. 27

COMPANION for lady or housekeeper for small family; middle-aged lady wants position. **EMMA E. BOTTOM**, Clinton, Conn. 27

COMPANION and assistant housekeeper for small family; position wanted by American woman. **Mrs. G. GOULD**, 80 South Main st., Reading, Mass. 27

COMPANION wants situation with lady or young girl. **BERTHA T. HOYT**, 33 Lebanon st., Malden, Mass. 27

COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN wishes position; some experience in attending; Boston preferred. Apply by letter only to **JOHN F. COOPER**, 100 Franklin st., Boston. 27

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COOK, colored, Virginian; wants situation; good refs. **ALICE JONES**, 8 Elmwood st., W. Somerville, Mass. 27

COOK—Neat colored woman would like position as cook in boarding house or private family, or general housewife. **MARY ELLIS**, 204 Rockwood, Boston. 27

COOKING AND PLAIN COOKING—Colored woman; good references; good work; res. **MRS. HIBERNIA WARDELL**, 2 Stevens st., Boston. 27

SEWING AND PLAIN COOKING—Colored woman; good references; good work; res. **MRS. HIBERNIA WARDELL**, 2 Stevens st., Boston. 27

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

STENOGRAHPER experienced; desires position in practical office. **Address** by letter only, **M. W. MACY**, rm. 900, Tremont bldg. 27

STENOGRAHPER—Young lady with experience as cook in boarding house or private family, or general housewife. **MARY ELLIS**, 204 Rockwood, Boston. 27

COOKING AND PLAIN COOKING—Colored woman; good references; good work; res. **MARY ELLIS**, 204 Rockwood, Boston. 27

SEWING AND PLAIN COOKING—Colored woman; good references; good work; res. **MARY ELLIS**, 204 Rockwood, Boston. 27

STENOGRAHPER with 5 years' experience, desires position; first-class reference. **FLORENCE A. MCNAUL**, 92 Massachusetts av., Boston. 27

STENOGRAHPER residence Boston, 16, \$1 per day; \$6 per week. **Mention**, No. 10323, **STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2900. 27

STENOGRAHPER residence Atlantic, 21, \$12 per week. **Mention**, No. 10323, **STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2900. 27

STENOGRAHPER residence Boston, 16, \$12 per week. **Mention**, No. 10323, **STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2900. 27

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BUYERS' GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

EASTERN

EASTERN

(Continued)

BOSTON

ACCOUNT BOOKS and all requisites demanded by the person of the home may be found at BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston. Phone Richmond 1492.

ANDIRONS, KITCHEN FURNISHINGS.

B. F. MACY.

110 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. B. E. 3609.

BUILDS Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue. S. MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., m/s address 11 Bowdoin st., Boston.

BUREAUX, Furniture, Office Supplies and Cloth Skins. G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., of State st., Boston.

BUILDERS and GENERAL HARDWARE.

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.

CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES.

Very fine developing and printing. J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.

CARPET BEATING—Naphtha Cleaners.

VAN DORN, ADAMS & SWETT CLEANSING CO., 130 Remond st., Roxbury. Tel. 1670.

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES. Kindergarten Goods, Gift and Birthday Cards.

MRS. J. C. WHITE, 19 Bromfield st., Boston.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—Lewando

s, 70 Market Street, Lynn. Phone Lyne 1800.

COAL—Anthracite and Bituminous, and Wood. SPAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL, Inc., 8 Central sq.

OUTFITTERS to Men, Women and Children. Right Goods, Fair Prices.

BESSE ROULE CO.

EVERYTHING TO EAT.

J. B. BLOOD COMPANY

Telephone Lynn 2800.

FLOWERS—Freshly picked and delivered on short notice at reasonable prices. HOUGHTON, 4 Park st., May 231.

FLOWERS—Table Decorations a Specialty; estimates given. MRS. MERRILL, 134 Beacon st., Brookline. Tel. 4890.

FURNITURE—MACEY BROCERANES

1 LINCOLN ST., BOSTON. MACEY-VIETNAM-MORRIS CO., 49 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON.

FURNITURE EXCHANGE—HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE. New and slightly used. We will change ours for your old. Before you buy see us. F. W. SPRAGUE, 29 Beverly st., Rich. 2777.

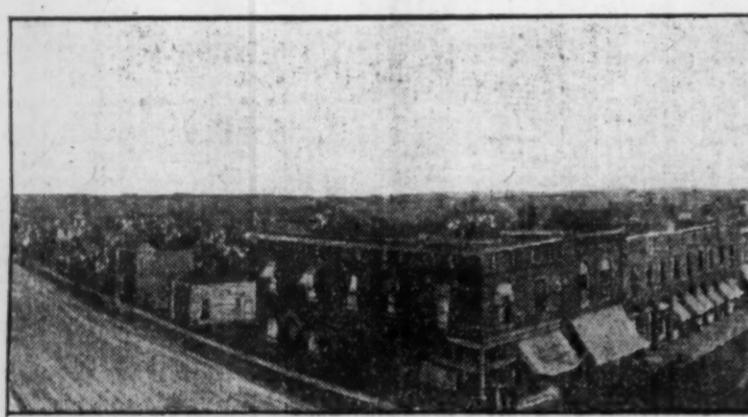
GROCERIES of high grade. CORB-ALD-RICH & CO., 726-728 Washington st., Forty-six years in this store.

HAIR—Combs made into braids and puffs. Mail orders. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 25 Temple pl., formerly 48 Winter.

LUNCH—for A GOOD MEAL go to PRESTON'S, 1636 Boylston st., Boston.

Lunches to take out.

PECAN GROVES ABOUT TOWN OF CHANDLER, OKLA., PROFITABLE



View of main street in Chandler, Okla.

CHANDLER, Okla.—As the county seat, Chandler is located directly in the center of Lincoln county. It is 50 miles southeast of Oklahoma City and has a population of about 3000. There are paved streets, excellent school advantages and the town is within 26 miles of the great oil producing fields known as Drum right. Farming lands in this vicinity are highly productive. Chandler is surrounded by pecan groves, which bring to the farmer many hundreds of dollars. The chief product here is cotton of high grade.

REWRITING A CONSTITUTION

Editorial Observation of Vermont's Undertaking With a Question As to Need and Results

CERTAIN judges of high position in the state of Vermont are engaged in rewriting a portion of the constitution. They were assigned the task by the Legislature at its session of last winter and it is to be assumed that their product will be subject to the Legislature's approval and later to that of the people. Making over a constitution, in whole or in part, is not finally done even by judges. It has to be approved by the people to be governed by it and the history of revisions is that the voters exercise a free and forceful hand. In New England it is quite as often the case that the people reject as they accept the adverse product. Massachusetts still has her first constitution, with a large number of amendments to be sure; and has resisted the efforts to substitute a new one. Twice she has set in motion the machinery of revision and conventions have discussed weightily and voted elaborately but in both instances the people rejected their work. While the mass effort seemed to have been in vain, the Legislatures following each convention culled the features that seemed to have value and the immediate years are represented by a sequence of amendments, brought about in the required way, approval by two Legislatures and by popular vote. The Vermont judges may well spare themselves too radical an overhauling of the instrument in their hands or expect to find the people not prepared to make great departures. There is a conservatism in popular thought that is often overlooked in estimates of what the people unrestrained will do. The actual equilibrium of American institutions is in the disposition of the people as a whole to stand by what is proven and to accept alterations only as the need is clearly shown. Nothing proves it better than the reluctance to make sweeping constitutional changes.

Not to express the least distrust of what these Vermont experts in law will do, it is warrantable to hope that they will not be bound too much by precedent. The laity has a notion that the profession is chiefly a bulwark of precedent. The estimate may not be inaccurate but it is not to be applied personally with too much assurance. There may be a radical or two on the Vermont bench, for ought anybody knows. Certain it is to those who have had a chance of personal observation that there are no lawyers in the nation more learned or closer reasoners than Vermont supplies. They may give some surprise in the freedom of their work. But still to continue the word of caution, they will do well to learn from New York's experience with the impeachment clause that if change is to be made it better be made outright and without trying to adjust it to the old forms. If the New York revision of 1894 had acted freely and set up clearly what was expected of impeachment, instead of modifying the exceptional provision of the old constitution—that bundled an official out of his office the moment there was a move in the direction of impeachment, there would be fewer Governors in the Empire state at this moment. Explicitness is quite too valuable a quality in constitutions to be overshadowed by precedents.

What would a New England state do now, it is excusable to wonder, if it had to set about building a constitution from the ground up? Suppose the Vermont bill of rights and frame of government should be lost—what would be written for a new one? Would it not forget the precedent from England that imposed Senates on American states in feeble imitation of the House of Lords? Would it not realize that the upper branch was preserved in order to give property a representation as a check upon the popular lower house? An assembly of the people to make its laws—what need of a double assembly?

In the present state of public opinion, there is quite a possibility that the most modern devices of the western states would find a place in the new instrument. High responsibility in the Governor and the one check upon him that

the people could deprive him of his office would that seem an unreasonable arrangement? There is actual ground of evidence for the belief that the right of the people to revise laws passed by their agents, the Legislature, would be written in. Maine supplies it. And if the people may overrule the Legislature as to any act it has passed, is it inconsistent to propose laws that the Legislature neglects or refuses to pass? Here are the three chief planks of the newer movement in constitutions that are dismissed out of hand because they bear the label of recall, referendum and initiative. Such is the power of labels.

Nothing so radical as these proposals seem, particularly when presented by their common names, is to be expected of Vermont. Possibly they may not be even proposed, out of respect to that conservative opinion that they embrace a powerful attack upon the foundations of representative government. Still may we wonder if they would seem subversive if they were not restrained by precedent? Actually the changes in the fundamental law in New England have at several points been as radical as these. Property qualification in the voter was once rated an absolute essential to the security of institutions. Property basis for one of the houses of the Legislature was necessary to the holding down of irresponsible masses. Support of preaching by public taxation was vitally necessary in the eyes of the first builders. They have gone and the states have not collapsed.

Vermont is the type of the conservative state. It has no urban population.

Its people dwell in conditions that have proved always productive of good balance. But it is progressive too, because it has the time and opportunity to observe. It would not put into new constitution provisions that would allow corporations to run away with the natural rights, as is being done with the water powers within its bounds. It would guard against corporate supremacy and hold railroads and the other services subject to its direction. It would turn on the full flood of democracy, keeping still the processes of representation. All these things it would do out of the experience of the present time, writing a constitution of 1913 and not one of 1789.

At least there would be such instruction in the course that would be taken when precedent no longer held, that the wish is proper that the judges should let themselves out in whatever part of the constitution they are fixing over.

OFFICIALS PLAN PORTLAND VISIT

PORLTAND, Me.—When Mayor Daniel J. Daly and the members of the Berlin (N. H.) city government come to this city tomorrow they will be entertained by the Portland Board of Trade.

The men will come to Portland on a special car. The party will probably number about 40, and will proceed immediately to Custom House wharf, where a special steamer will be taken for Long Island.

ELKS INSTITUTE LODGE

CLINTON, Mass.—The institution of the Elks Lodge 1306 of Clinton was held here Monday night. Lieut.-Gov. David L. Walsh was a speaker at the dinner.

F. B. HARRISON AT BAR HARBOR

BAR HARBOR, Me.—Francis Burton Harrison, who has been appointed governor-general of the Philippines, arrived Monday morning to pass a week in town.

EASTERN

(Continued)

EASTERN

(Continued)

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS, 1274 Massachusetts Avenue Cambridge Phone Cambridge 945

FURNITURE—C. B. MOLLER, INC., Lafarre st., Cambridge, Mass. Come to Cambridge for furniture values. Over here rent is reckoned in cents per square yard—not dollars per square inch.

GROCERS—YERKA & YERKA, Cambridge; Union sq., Somerville; Arlington Center; 4 Main st., Medford.

HARDRESSING AND MANICURING PARLORS—Excellent work. MRS. H. L. BOSS, 256 Main st., 2d floor. Tel. 9027.

NEW YORK CITY

ARTISTS, PAINTERS AND REPRODUCTIONS—The most pictures people go to. There are 50 studios, 5000 for copying, 500 for original development. Try him and see why.

PICTURES, MIRRORS AND FRAMES—Carefully selected stock. W. J. GARDNER COMPANY, 408 Boylston st.

RAIN COATS AUTO COATS—Reliable merchandise for every specific use—Men's, women's, children's, automobile, etc. RUBBER CO., 105 Summer st., Boston.

MOVERS OF FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC.—HERSH & CO., Inc., 636 Mass. ave. Phone Camb. 723.

SHOES—Newest Spring and Summer Styles for Men, Women and Children. CAMBRIDGE SHOE STORE, 602 Mass. ave.

STENCILS and CUTLERY—We mark our dog collars free. ALLEN BROS., 130 Washington st., app. Adams sq., subway.

TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES—How-to-do-it books. DR. J. H. DALTON & SON CO., 28 Holland st., W. Somerville. Tel. 1788.

ARTISTS TO RENT—3 mos. for \$5. Sale terms easy. Rem. No. 6, Smith No. 2, A. M. W. MACH CO., 38 Bromfield st., Boston.

REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE—Coal Agents. GEORGE HENRY CLARK, 245 Highland ave. Tel. Som. 33.

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WORCESTER, MASS.

ART NOVELTIES, Cards, Handwrought Silver—The Lavender Shop. A. L. CHACE, 634 State bldg.

BAKERY and CONFECTORY of high-grade, clean workmen, taste and workmanship. HARRY RICHARDSON, 584 Main st.

CANDY SHOP—TENNEY'S Stands for Quality and Purity. 65 Pleasant st., 2d floor. Tel. 942-524.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS, 3 Pleasant Street, Worcester. Tel. 942-524.

EMBROIDERY DESIGNING, STAMPING, STICKWORK, etc. MISS ROBERTSON, 26 Market st., Lynn.

FRESH FLOWERS of Finest Quality—RANDALL'S FLOWER STORE, 3 Pleasant st., Tel. Park 94.

HAIRDRESSING AND MANICURING PARLORS—MISS KUCZE

2570 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. River 1751.

HAIRDRESSING—MATURED LADIES—Don't dry your hair. Consult first an experienced and well recommended hair dresser. MME. FRIED, 17 W. 34th st., N. Y. Broadway. Tel. Greeley 3907.

HAIRDRESSING—MISS SCHNEIDER

1 West 8th st. Tel. Greeley 6237.

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES DR. CHAS. G. PEASE, 101 West 72d st. Tel. 39 Columbus 114.

PRINTING OF CHARACTER SCHNEIDER

208 South Sharp St.

REAL ESTATE OTTO C. NORDHOFF, 616 Carrollton Avenue. Phone Gilmer 475.

SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN 8 East Baltimore Street

NUBONE CORSETS made to measure at pop. prices. Guaranteed unbreakable and nonrustable. Shop 521-N. Charles st.

VIRGINIA LUNCH ROOM—Home cooking, prompt service. 211 E. Fayette st., opposite postoffice.

ELECTRICAL Supplies and Repairs a Specialty. JOHN T. WHITEHEAD & SON, 1006 Sixth ave. Tel. Columbus 114.

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HAIRDRESSING—MISS SCHNEIDER

Real Estate Market

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

One of the properties reported as sold today, is located 1454-1456 River street, Hyde Park, consisting of a triangular parcel of ground also fronting on Glenwood avenue, containing some 10,820 square feet and the frame buildings thereon. All valued for taxes at \$6000, of which \$1600 applies on the land. Josephine Mosely conveys to Alexander Syaki.

SALES IN DORCHESTER

Thomas Rush has transferred his holdings at 109 Lansdale street near Adams street, Dorchester, to Annie M. Burke. The property is composed of a single frame dwelling house and 3518 square feet of land all valued by the assessors for \$4200, including \$1100, land value. Another single frame dwelling to change hands is situated 24 Moseley street near Crescent avenue taxed in the name of Catherine A. Riley for \$2200. There are 2500 square feet of land which carries \$800 of the assessment. Benjamin F. B. Farley is the buyer.

ROXBURY TRANSACTIONS

Deeds have gone to record transferring title to the 3-story frame dwelling No. 3 Kingsbury street, near Washington street, Roxbury. Included in the sale is 2197 square feet of land, taxed for \$1160. The total assessment being \$4800. Elizabeth A. Hayes sells to George Gasson and another.

Property consisting of a 3-story brick house and lot of 1334 square feet of land has been sold by Leslie Faulkner to Virgino Capelloni, situated 10 Bromley park, not far from Center street, Roxbury. The estate is assessed for \$2700. Of this the land is worth \$700.

EAST BOSTON CONVEYANCE

Dwelling property located 207 Trenton street, near Prescott street, East Boston, has been sold and papers recorded, conveying a frame dwelling formerly owned by Thomas Hawco to Hannah McDonald. It is assessed for \$1900 and the 1140 square feet of land carries \$500 additional.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Simon Miller to Sarah Miller, Oneida st.; w. \$1. Same to same, Rose st., 2 lots; w. \$1. Marie L. Nied to Frank L. Nicod, Woodbury st.; 2 lots; q. \$1.

EAST BOSTON

Thomas Hawco to Hannah McDonald, Trenton st.; w. \$1. James E. Dalton to Edward J. Boushell, City st.; q. \$1.

CHARLESTOWN

Edward J. Boushell Jr. to Annie Dalton, Prescott st.; q. \$1.

DORCHESTER

Elizabeth A. Hayes to George Garson et al., Kingsbury st.; w. \$1. Maudie L. St. John to Virginia Capelloni, Bromley pk.; q. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

Jacob W. Wilbur to Susan E. Whedon, Elerton rd., 2 lots; w. \$1. Ernest E. Seall to Annie G. Seall, Brook st.; q. \$1.

HYDE PARK

Josephine Moseley to Alexander Syaki, River and Glenwood av.; w. \$1.

CHELSEA

Michele Porcellini to Giacomo Ancella et al., Washington av.; w. \$1. Alvin White Co. to Mabel Seavey, Mattapan st.; q. \$1.

Antonio De Nigris et al. to Jerry De Nigris, Chester av., Chester st.; q. \$1. John F. Beck et al. trustee, to Samuel J. Aronson, Congress av.; d. \$6000.

REVERE

Ada T. Haydon et al. to Timothy Connors, state highway d.; \$1. Edgar E. Phinney to William Bergs Revere av.; w. \$1.

Edith F. Tucker to Robert F. Tucker, Park av.; q. \$1.

Point of Pines Trust to Margaret T. Shaugnessy, Bickford av. and Lyndon av.; lots; d. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Medford st., 325, ward 4; Railroad Wharf Street Co., from 1st to 2nd floor, Beacon st., 160, ward 31; George E. Warren; frame temporary bidg.

West Canton st., 88, ward 12; Ellen G. Moore, dwelling and store.

Summer st., 6, ward 26; Patrick W. Meila; after dwelling.

Florida st., 120, ward 24; Max Slik; after dwelling.

TUFTS DEAN GOES TO ILLINOIS POST

J. Sterling Kingsley, dean of Tufts College in Medford, has resigned after 21 years' service as professor of biology at that institution, and will this week accept a professorship of vertebrate geology at the University of Illinois. His successor will be Prof. Herbert V. Neal of Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.

Professor Kingsley is a native of Cincinnati, N. Y. In 1898 he accepted the professorship of biology at Tufts. There he has built up a library of natural history of more than 5000 volumes, and has made many valuable additions to the specimens in the museum. At his request Professor Neal has been named as his successor.

SIR JOHN GIBSON STAYS UNTIL 1914

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir John Gibson, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, will remain in his present position until about September, 1914, at which date the new government house will probably be ready for occupancy.

CHICAGO MAN ELECTED HEAD OF GASFITTERS

John R. Alpine of Chicago has been reelected president of the United Association of Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada. Gen. Sec. Thomas E. Burke of Chicago was reelected without opposition. Other officers chosen were: Vice-presidents, John Coefield of San Francisco, John P. Villalba of Chicago, George Hilliard of Rochester, N. Y.; Frank Jordan of Norfolk, Va.; James McKee of Pittsburgh, Louis Guard of Montreal, James Bulger of Denver, Martin Conroy of St. Paul, Bert Conn of Memphis, E. W. Shirk of Cleveland, A. J. Ironsides of Vancouver, W. J. Scanlon of Springfield, Edward Duffy of New York, Joseph Sullivan of St. Louis.

Organizers, Edward W. Leonard of New York, Frank J. Kennedy of Chicago, William Lynn of Cincinnati, James Higgins of New York, Thomas B. Clark of Chicago, James H. Sheehan of Boston and John W. Bruce of Toronto.

The convention of the association, which was held in Boston during the past week, closed yesterday when it was voted to hold the next convention three years from now at Cleveland, O.

GEN. PEARSON TO JOIN CONFERENCE AT CAMP PERRY

To be the guest of the Massachusetts rifle team at the national rifle matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, Adjt.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson of the state militia leaves Boston tonight.

Adjutant-generals from every state in the Union, it is said, have been called to Camp Perry by Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison, to confer about state militiamen becoming United States volunteers in case they are required for federal service.

Under existing laws the state militia cannot serve out of the United States. The conference, if no way out of the situation is discovered, likely will frame a bill to be presented to Congress.

FIREMEN ARE TO HOLD AN OUTING

MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—Plans are being completed for the firemen's field day Labor day. There will be sports, the opening feature being a ball game between members of hose 6, and members from the Central house.

At 11 a. m. a hose coupling contest between the sixes, combination and hooks will be held, and at noon a 100-yard dash, open to firemen only, for prizes, is scheduled. The clambeak will be served at 1 o'clock and at 2:30 there will be a three legged race. Exhibitions, under the direction of the board of fire engineers, will be given at 3 o'clock by the sixes, combinations and hooks, and at 4 there will be a tug-of-war.

ASK LOMASNEY CONFIRMATION

Capt. C. A. Smith, commander of the Cunard liner Franconia, now nearing port from Liverpool and Queenstown, reported by wireless today, conditions favoring, he would reach his berth at East Boston between 7 a. m. and 8 tomorrow morning. The vessel is bringing 1897 passengers, among whom are A. B. Chapin, vice-president of the American Trust Company, with Mrs. Chapin, and Thomas D. Lavelle and Richard Teeling, assistant district attorneys.

WAKEFIELD GAINS IN VALUATION

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—According to the report of the assessors this town has gained \$570,896 in valuation in the past 12 months. Land is now valued at \$3,440,825, buildings at \$5,889,035, and personal estate at \$2,171,344.

Among the many gains is \$340,125 in new buildings heretofore unassessed (a record increase), \$177,030 by revaluation of property, \$53,541 in personal estate and \$322 on 166 new polls. There are now 3502 poll tax payers.

FENCE WILL BE BUILT AT WHARF

Through subscriptions by business men and others in the vicinity, workmen started today to build a fence in front of the old wharf on Albany street, at the foot of Union Park street.

The subscription paper was circulated by Joseph E. Ferreira of 1 Pelham street, who secured \$24,10 Sunday. Mayor Fitzgerald and Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, offered the labor.

FOOTBALL CAPTAIN NOW TEACHER

BOWLING GREEN, Ohio—Stanley Kaufman, who was captain of the Wittenberg football team last year, has been engaged as teacher in the technical department and athletic instructor in the Bowling Green schools.

POSTMASTERS ARE NOMINATED

WASHINGTON—President Wilson Monday nominated the following postmasters: Atlanta, Ga., Bolling H. Jones; Vacaville, Cal., Eliza Stitt; Milwaukee, Isidore J. Proutz; Lynn, Mass., Edmund S. Higgins.

SHIPPING NEWS

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str Verona (Nor.), Oxholm, Sosua, S. D.
Str Glenaen (Br.), Taylor, Louisville, C. B.
Str North Star, Dennison, Yarmouth, N. S.
Str Massachusetts, O'Donnell, New York.
Str Belfast, Curtis, Bangor, Me.
Str Ransom B Fuller, Linscott, Portland, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Str Gloucester, McDorman, Norfolk, N. S.
Str Boston (Br.), Conn., Yarmouth, N. S.
Tg Astral, Mugan, New York, twg bgs S O Co Nos 57 and 81.
Tg Standard, Bunces, Portland, twg by S O Co No 58.
Tg Carlisle, Bengtsson, Newburyport, twg bgs Bast and Preston for Philadelphia.

Tg Confidence, Breckinridge, Lynn, twg by L & W C No 14, for Port Johnson.

Tg Boxer, Bowden, Philadelphia, twg by Charles F. Pritchard and Hampshire.

Cleared

Str Evangeline (Br.), Ellis, Halifax, N. S., Hawkesbury, C. B. and Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Str North Star, Dennison, Yarmouth, N. S.
Str Quantico, Thacher, Philadelphia.
Str Massachusetts, O'Donnell, New York.
Str Belfast, Curtis, Bangor, Me.
Str Ransom B Fuller, Linscott, Portland.
Str Ockenfels (Ger.), Knepp, New York.

Sailed

Tgs Carlisle, Philadelphia, twg bgs Bast and Preston and Ontalauna; Prudence, Maurice River, N. J. twg by Karl; Edwin L. Pillsbury, twg by Merriman, Lynn; Charles T. Gallagher, Rockport, Me. twg by flora.

Strs Arabic (Br.), Liverpool via Queenstown; Evangeline (Br.), Halifax, N. S.; Hawsbury, C. B. and Charlotte Town, P. E. I.; North Star, Yarmouth, N. S.; City of Augusta, Savannah; Ontario; Norfolk; Suffolk; do; Melrose; Malden; Baltimore; George E. Warren, Newport News; Quantico, Philadelphia; Massachusetts, New York; James S. Whitney, do.

Cable advices from Liverpool report

the Cunard liner Laconia which left Boston week ago for Queenstown and Liverpool, and Antwerp via Cuban ports; City of St. Louis, Savannah; America; Philadelphia; Times, Cienfuegos; Rhein, Bremen; Carrillon, Colon, etc.; Lucy Neff, Charleston; Uller, Havana; Rio Grande; Brunswick; Narragansett, London; Havana; Havana; C. Tietgen, Copenhagen and Christiania.

Leaking so seriously that she had to be left at Woods Hole, the large Kohinoor, laden with coal for Boston, was dropped at that port by the tug Germantown, which was towing her from Philadelphia. The Germantown also had the barges Barre and Robeson, both for Portland. She proceeded to her destination after dropping the Kohinoor. Another tug later took the Kohinoor to New Bedford, where temporary repairs will probably be made.

BY-ELECTIONS TO BE HELD IN FALL

OTTAWA, Ont.—It is expected that the dates of the by-elections for vacancies in the House of Commons will be considered by the cabinet soon. There is talk of bringing them in on September.

The vacant seats are Chateauguay, South Lanark, South Bruce, and East Middlesex. Chateauguay was Liberal by majority in 1911, and South Bruce was Conservative by less than 100.

It is yet to be determined whether the elections will be brought on simultaneously. Meanwhile the lists are being revised.

FRANCONIA IS NEARING PORT

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LAST FIELD DAY ANNOUNCED

Exercises marking the closing field day for the season at Watertown are to be held on Saltonstall park next Friday afternoon or, if conditions are unfavorable, Saturday at 10 a. m. M. C. Wilson is to superintend the events.

FOOTBALL CAPTAIN NOW TEACHER

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CHARITABLE BODY MEETS SEPT. 4

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir John Gibson, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, will remain in his present position until about September, 1914, at which date the new government house will probably be ready for occupancy.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

These sailings are compiled from advance lists that are subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

Arrived

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, N. Y.

Olympic, for New York.

Ausonia, for Montreal.

Amerika, for New York.

Lower Prices Recorded in Stock Market

**ANOTHER DROP
IN NEW HAVEN
OCCURS TODAY**

**General Market Prices Early
Seek Lower Level With Some
Rallying Power in Evidence—
Mexican Situation a Factor**

BOSTON & MAINE OFF

New Haven again was the conspicuous feature of both the New York and Boston markets today. It dropped quickly to a new level soon after the opening. Considerable stock was traded in on the exchanges.

Opening prices in New York were generally a good fraction under last night's closing level. There was scarcely any rallying power discernible and further sharp recessions occurred during the early sales.

The market influence most dwelt upon was the Mexican situation. It was believed that the situation was more acute than it had been at any time and that while few believed that intervention was an early possibility the return of Mr. Lind was not liked.

Boston & Maine declined on the local exchange in sympathy with the precipitate drop in New Haven. The latter dropped more than four points before the end of the first half hour.

When it was announced that President Huerta of Mexico had requested President Wilson to delay the reading of his message to Congress on the Mexican situation for 24 hours there was a rush of shorts to cover and prices rallied throughout the list, many recovering most of the early losses.

Union Pacific opened off $\frac{1}{2}$ at 153 $\frac{1}{4}$, receded to 152 $\frac{1}{4}$ and then advanced to a point.

54 $\frac{1}{4}$, declining about a point again before midday. New Haven opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ in the New York market at 95 $\frac{1}{4}$, declined to 92 $\frac{1}{4}$ during the early sales and recovered more than a point before again sagging off. New Haven sold as high as 279 in September, 1889. American Can opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 35, receded to 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ and then advanced a point.

There was some activity in Lehigh Valley. It opened unchanged at 154 $\frac{1}{4}$ and after declining to 154 advanced more than a point.

Boston & Maine opened off a point at 35 and was inactive. Fractional improvement was made by American Woolen preferred. Quincy opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ and improved fractionally. Calumet & Hecla opened off 15 points at 110 and recovered part of the loss.

Prices generally moved narrowly in the early afternoon. Pronounced weakness in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis was a feature. On the local exchange Calumet & Hecla again sagged off.

**DEPOSIT MADE
IN ACCORDANCE
WITH RULING**

NEW YORK—The city chamberlain has received from bankers representing Long Acre Electric Light & Power Company about \$100,000 representing interest from April 15, 1908, to date on \$500,000 first mortgage bonds. This deposit was made in accordance with opinion of Justice Greenbaum, who ruled that the Long Acre people might deposit with the authorities on or before Aug. 23 the interest refused by owners of the bonds, who want foreclosure.

Owners of the bonds, officials connected with New York Edison Company, are in an anomalous position regarding the action of Justice Greenbaum. He did not enter judgment, which might have been appealed, but rendered an opinion only. Lawyers for owners of the bonds assert that no steps looking toward appeal will be taken until the court enters oral judgment.

LONDON EXCHANGE CLOSES

LONDON—There will be no session of the stock exchange on Sept. 6.

WEATHER

**UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU
PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VIT-
ALITY: Probably showers late tonight
Wednesday; moderate southwest winds.**

WASHINGTON: The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Unsettled, probably showers tonight or Wednesday; warmer in the interior; moderate to brisk southwest winds.

Weather is unsettled over northern lake region and Canada, where there were scattered showers last night. Continued rain to moderate change in the weather the entire country. Pressure low in the Northwest and Canada and adjoining sections, and war the average in remaining districts. The temperature is higher in a large part of the country. Conditions generally about the seasonal average.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 63°12 noon 74°
Average in Boston yesterday, 71°.

IN OTHER CITIES*

(8 a. m. today)

Albany	58°	New York	64°
Buffalo	60°	Philadelphia	64°
Chicago	60°	Baltimore	64°
Denver	64°	Portland, Me.	62°
Dos Moines	70°	San Francisco	56°
Jacksonville	74°	St. Louis	56°
Kansas City	74°	Washington	68°
Nantucket	68°		

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 5:05 High water, 5:45 a.m., 6:17 p.m.
Length of day, 12:26

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 6:30 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	73 1/2	74	73 1/2	74
Am Beet Sugar	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Am B & F Co	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Am Can	35	35	34 1/2	35
Am Can pf	97	97	96 1/2	97
Am Car Fy	46	46	45	45
Am Cities	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Am Loco	35 1/2	35 1/2	35	35
Am Smelting	67 1/2	67 1/2	65 1/2	67 1/2
Am Smelting pf	100	100	99 1/2	100
Am T & T	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Am Woolen pf	75	75	75	75
Amcanda	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Atchison	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Atchison pf	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Beth Steel	55	55	54 1/2	54 1/2
Cat Petrol	20 1/2	21	20 1/2	21
Can Pacific	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Cent Leather	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Ch & Ohio	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Chlorine	39	39	39	40
Chi M & St Paul	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Coca C & St L	40	40	39 1/2	40
Com Prod	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Del & Hudson	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2
Erie 1st pf	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Erie 2nd pf	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Erie Electric	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Gen Motor pf	78	78	78	78
Grosteich pf	90	90	90	90
Hof Npf	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Itzor Ope	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Harver Corp	107	107	107	107
Illinois Cent	107	107	107	107
Institution	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Inter-Met	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Lehigh Valley	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2
Met Petrol	57	57	57	57
Miami	23	23	23	23
Missouri Pacific	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31
Nat Biscuit	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
N RR of M 2d pf	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Keweenaw Co.	16	16	16	16
N Y Air Brake	70	70	70	70
Rock Island	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Rock Island pf	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Rumber pf	44	44	44	44
Seaboard A L pf	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Shoeboard pf	39	39	38 1/2	39
Southern Pac	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Southern Pacific w	93 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
Southern Ry	24 1/2	25	24 1/2	25
S. L & S F	5 1/2	6	5 1/2	6
S. L & S F 2d pf	10	10	9 1/2	10
S. S. Steel pf	108	108	108	108
Utah Copper	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Va I C & C	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Walsh pf	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Westinghouse	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2

***Ex-dividend.**

DIVIDENDS

Directors of "Big Four" have passed dividend on preferred stock of 1 1/4 per cent.

The Globe Soap Company declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the first, second and special preferred stocks, payable Sept. 15.

Central Leather Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 10.

The National Carbon Company declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the common stock, payable Oct. 15, to stockholders of record Oct. 4.

Mackay Companies declared regular quarterly dividends of 1 per cent on preferred and 1 1/4 per cent on common, payable Oct. 1, to stock of record Sept. 13.

Galena Signal Oil Company declared a dividend of 3 per cent on the common stock, and 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 30, to stock of record Aug. 30. Previous dividend on the new common stock was paid June 30, 3 per cent and 1 per cent extra.

**CONDITION OF
ILLINOIS BANKS**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—A statement of condition of the banks in Illinois, August 11, and a comparison with the condition of June 5, the date of the preceding call, were issued today by State Auditor Brady. They show that total resources on August 11 were \$866,271,405, a decrease of \$17,243,903.

Loans and discounts were \$830,583,502, a decrease of \$3,424,718. The capital stock was \$81,534,800, an increase of \$2,000,000. Savings deposits were \$208,925,435,531, a gain of \$601,848. Demand deposits subject to check were \$268,925,524, a decrease of \$5,629,906. The total capital surplus, contingent funds and undivided profits were \$130,463,699, an increase of \$2,115,060. Total deposits, including due to banks, were \$710,258,921, a decrease of \$3,983,860. Total cash and due from banks was \$182,705,210, an increase of \$2,902,734. The proportion of reserve to deposits, including due to banks, was 25.72 per cent.

COMMERCIAL PAPER RATES

MINNEAPOLIS—Although interest rates are nominally firm and unchanged at 6 per cent, some loans have been made in Minneapolis on good paper at 6 1/2 per cent, and a few as high as 7 per cent. These are the highest interest rates for strictly commercial loans for a number of years.

SENTIMENT IN LONDON TODAY IS CONFIDENT

HOME RAILS STRONGER

**Special Cable to the
Monitor from the
European Bureau**

LONDON—Market after opening firmer inclined to ease at close.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—Securities left off dull but steady at below the best figures. Consols became firm on a renewed dropping of discounts in the face of the exports of gold. Home rails finished hard.

American railway shares showed hesitancy influenced by your market and pending President Wilson's Mexican message. Canadian Pacific ruled quiet.

A cheerful sentiment prevailed in South American rails and foreigners with the exception of Greeks a good showing.

Mines acted tired. Rubbers left off at the lowest. On the other hand, there was a good inquiry for oils.

De Beers up $\frac{1}{4}$ to 20 15-16.

PARIS—Bourse closed irregular.

BERLIN—Bourse was irregular at the close.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

Advance

CONSOLS money do account 71 1/2

Investment and Financial News

Footwear Trade

FOOTWEAR BUSINESS STILL MOVES IN CONSERVATIVE WAY

Factories Are Dependent Upon Weekly Receipts of Orders but Larger Transactions May Come Later—Good Demand for Hides Continues

The shoe business continued along in the same conservative way that has marked its action since the season began. Casual inquiries seem to show that factories are dependent upon weekly receipts of orders, and others may soon be in the same class, as they are coming to the end of what reserve business was booked in July.

Reports from the jobbers are far from pessimistic, in fact some stated that their business exceeded that of any previous season. If these are facts, the buyers must sooner or later be in a position where their operations will bear some relation to liberal transactions. However, the situation is peculiarly difficult to analyze, as manufacturers as well as buyers are working on a basis of probabilities, the conditions which environ the business of both making an indeterminate future and often calling for snap judgments instead of that founded upon experience.

Though the changes in the business methods be radical, and the size of the orders dwarf before those of former years, the fact remains that the consumption of shoe leather never ceases, and the demand will manifest itself in a year's wear and tear and the steady increase will be provided for some time, if not when expected.

As regards lower footwear prices, there is nothing in the stock market to encourage such a hope. Prices may remain steady for several months yet, then again they may advance any day. The reports from cattle centers and those from the packers coincide regarding the supply in hand, and that now on the hoof; therefore there seems to be some foundation for a predicted feather shortage, and although it has by no means reached that disturbing condition, still the hide dealers view the situation as one in which it would be unwise to speculate, even though the fall receipts of cattle may be ever so certain to go below conservative estimates.

Manufacturers of men's fine footwear are busy getting away their salesmen for the retail trade. The factories are running on full time, but orders for future shipments are not many, those now in the works being for early deliveries. One factory head stated that he was planning for a good season's business, and felt that nothing is gained by looking for trouble, the market should go against them. The medium grades of men's shoes are getting a fair amount of orders, and the factories will probably run in an active way well into the fall months.

Workingmen's good shoes are being ordered daily, but the amount of cutting ahead is moderate. The lower grades are reported as fairly active, although more orders could be taken care of with promptness and despatch.

Union sole leather is fairly active and at top prices. Sales are running toward smaller lots, which brings buyers to market oftener. This makes the business appear sluggish, but the aggregate is good and dealers report trade as active. Terms are unchanged.

Oak sole leather is moving in that steady way which it has enjoyed the whole season. Stocks are low, demand small but frequent, and prices unchanged. Although all sole leather is moving slowly, dealers are in an expectant mood.

Calfskin dealers state that there was a better demand the past week. Heavy to medium are active, but light weights remain draggy with an accumulation.

The demand for side leather is disappointing to the dealers. Sales are not large, but may improve as fall sets in. There was some improvement in the call for bark tanned leather. Elk sales picked up some also, with chrome leading the list. Prices do not yield under the strain; on the contrary they are inclined upward.

The patent leather dealers report light weight stock in good demand, with heavy moving slowly. Patent calf is well sold up and the buyers are making urgent requests for stock. Spring cutting will soon be in full swing and a supply is quite essential when the cutters are at work.

Glazed kid is selling in about the same ordinary way which has marked its course since spring. There are more factories using it, and the number is increasing every season. If trade is a little dull now, it is like other lines in that respect, and when trade takes a start, glazed kid will be wanted in good quantities.

Those making children's footwear report business as being all that they could conveniently handle, with duplicate orders received daily. These factories have had a long steady run of

SHRINKAGE IN STEEL TONNAGE NOT SO GREAT

Better Showing in Unfilled Orders Likely to Be Made for Month of August—Fall Months Expected to Do Better

OUTLOOK ENCOURAGES

NEW YORK—The showing of the Steel Corporation this month in unfilled tonnage will be better than for several months. It is believed the shrinkage will not be much more than 200,000 tons compared with 407,961 tons in July, 400,000 in June, 654,440 in May, and 409,192 in April.

Orders for August are expected to average more than 30,000 tons a day, and shipments, 40,000. The falling off in shipments is result of the hot weather.

One steel manufacturer figures that steel is likely to record an even break in unfilled tonnage in September and a gain in October.

The corporation is operating about 95 per cent of ingot capacity, and its mills are experiencing no difficulty in absorbing this huge tonnage. Steel has experienced considerable difficulty in supplying its mills with ingots and many have been compelled to curtail or this account.

While wire mills are now operating about 75 per cent of capacity, this shrinkage enables Steel to supply mills heretofore not able to operate full on account of inability to produce sufficient raw steel. The Edgar Thomson works for a long time have experienced a shortage of between 6,000 and 7,000 tons of raw steel per day. These plants are now able to operate full.

The corporation has sufficient business to keep structural mills in operation well into the early part of next year.

Although steel orders have shown a falling off since the latter part of last year, stocks in warehouses have been heavily reduced. These warehouses are now clamoring for steel to replenish their diminished supplies.

There has been an increase in incoming business of the Steel Corporation each month since May. Should August orders prove in excess of 30,000 tons per day this will mean an increase of more than 30 per cent in three months.

A number of manufacturers believe bottom has been reached in iron prices. Recently there have been some heavy purchases of iron, and other large orders are pending. The Steel Corporation Friday was in the market for 20,000 tons of basic in Pittsburgh but secured only 10,000. Its iron production has fallen off somewhat due to closing blast furnaces for repairs, and it has been compelled to purchase in the open market.

One company in the South recently disposed of 20,000 tons of iron, and Republic Iron & Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube and other large consumers have either made purchases or are in the market for iron.

Demand for steel bars is exceptionally heavy, and production of bars, angles and allied products in 1913 is expected to exceed 1912 by close to 1,000,000 tons.

The Steel Corporation, as well as independent companies, regard recent developments as encouraging, and believe there will be no recessions of consequence in prices of steel products.

MINNEAPOLIS FLOUR OUTPUT

MINNEAPOLIS—With 30 days yet to count in and the mills running well up to capacity, Minneapolis has already beaten, in 11 months, flour production of any full crop year or calendar year period, September, 1912, to July, 1913, inclusive, the mills made 16,714,220 barrels, according to the North Western Miller. This is 2,300,000 more than in the same period the previous year, 2,250,000 more than two years before, and about 2,000,000 more than three years ago.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Japanese raw silk is now at highest price since 1907. Highest grade silk sold Monday at \$12 a pound.

Thirty-eight thousand cattle were received Monday at Kansas City stock yards, greatest single day's receipts in history of the yards.

A 45-car freight train, containing material for a complete modern blast furnace pig iron smelter, left Youngstown, Ohio, destined for Australia. Plant will cost \$2,500,000.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's value to Southern Pacific will be practically destroyed by canal regulations forbidding railroad-owned lines canal passage, and its general manager is to confer within a few days with Chairman Kruttschnitt of Southern Pacific as to possible disposition of latter's ownership.

Scarcity of labor and wet condition of fields delayed harvesting in France. General railroads have fallen in Australia and prospects are again favorable with some exception in South Australia and a district or two in Victoria. In India offerings are free and somewhat lower. There have been floods in Bengal of a severe character, inflicting damage on native food crops.

North Pacific freight rates for Europe on grain traffic by sailer, August-September, are 40s to 41s 6d a ton, compared to 37s 6d to 40s a month ago. From the Platte river corresponding quotations are 12s 6d and from Australia 28s 6d to 30s.

UNITED STATES STEEL

CHICAGO—Mills of the United States Steel Corporation are operating at about 95 per cent of full capacity.

TRANSATLANTIC RATES MAY SOON BE READJUSTED

NEW YORK—Just what effect the current controversy between Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd and the prospective breaking up of the Continental pool, which has bound these two German companies on north European immigrant travel, will have upon the larger north Atlantic pool, in which the two German companies are also interested, is yet conjecture. Those who have followed the situation more or less closely are inclined to believe that the break in the relationship between the two companies may result in an ultimate readjustment of all immigrant passenger rate schedules as well as those rates on such freight commodities as have been made subject to the terms of the big north Atlantic pool under which the several transatlantic lines to points in the United States operate.

Local officials of the steamship companies interested claim not to be informed on the events which are transpiring under the direction of the managing bodies in Europe, nor would they comment upon the significance of the events reported. The situation is being handled entirely from the other side, they say, and they would not be informed except as to such changes in rates and routings as had been finally agreed upon.

The controversy between North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American line, which had its inception some six weeks ago seems to be coming to a head earlier than expected. It is generally expected in shipping circles that the continental pooling agreement between the two companies, which expires Dec. 31 next, will not be renewed, and that the two companies under the cessation of the contract will enter into close competition for traffic which heretofore has been amicably shared by them.

While wire mills are now operating about 75 per cent of capacity, this shrinkage enables Steel to supply mills heretofore not able to operate full on account of inability to produce sufficient raw steel.

Steel has experienced no difficulty in supplying its mills with ingots and many have been compelled to curtail or this account.

The controversy between North German

WESTERN ROADS ARE ENJOYING GOOD BUSINESS

Little Change in Traffic Situation, but Many Are Surprised at Way Business Has Been Holding Up on Most Lines

OUTLOOK IS PROMISING

CHICAGO—While there was little change in the general traffic situation on the western railroads last week, officials are encouraged by the fact that general business continued to hold up well in spite of a number of factors which ordinarily may be counted on to bring about the opposite situation. There has been so much talk of bad business and hard times that it is surprising to a great many to find that railroad earnings are holding up well which means that business is being carried on to a greater extent than most had believed.

The business of the railroads probably reflects better than anything else the actual situation as it refers to general business. Steadily decreasing earnings would mean that a halt had been called on nearly every industry, a serious falling off in the demand for nearly every commodity, manufactured or otherwise, but railroad revenues are maintained or even gain at a time when everyone is of the belief that the commerce of the country is at a low ebb, it shows how little attention is being paid to the factors or influences which not long ago would have greatly slackened the pace of the wheels of industry.

Probably right now the only thing which is preventing a larger business is the monetary situation. With the latter at times strained, it has been found that with the banks advising caution and conservatism exercised in every direction there is enough demand for our manufactured products and for the products of the soil to keep labor well employed and the factories and mills running steadily to produce the normal output required by such a demand.

Measured from the financial point of view, the crop production, together from the carry-over from last year, promises much in the way of relief from serious financial disturbance and may afford a sufficient impetus to carry general business through another active fall before encountering a more far-reaching period of liquidation than has been experienced this year.

Some business lately taken has been at price concessions, but it is regarded as almost inevitable that there will be further concessions before a definite buying movement is inaugurated. The market for unfinished steel billets and sheet bars is definitely yielding. While large mills are nominally holding to former prices, \$26.50 for billets and \$27.50 for sheet bars, at mill, several thousand tons have been made by smaller mills at about \$2 a ton under this level, and with so large a concession necessary to move relatively small tonnage, it is evident that the schedule must go.

The wire market is showing considerable strength. Contracts have been made by jobbers for the fall season on the accepted basis of \$1.45 for plain wire and \$1.65 for nail, and it is now believed these prices will hold.

Scarcity of bessemer iron has influenced the market, there being sales of materially higher prices than in the open market for iron.

Demand for steel bars is exceptionally heavy, and production of bars, angles and allied products in 1913 is expected to exceed 1912 by close to 1,000,000 tons.

The Steel Corporation, as well as independent companies, regard recent developments as encouraging, and believe there will be no recessions of consequence in prices of steel products.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 20)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore—Wm. McDonough of Baltimore Bargain House; S. L. Linnell, S. W. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer St.

Boston—F. B. Snyder; Essex, San Francisco—Chester Williams of Williams & Co.; 135 Lincoln St.

St. Louis—C. P. Herman; U. S. Steel & Co.; C. E. Strickland; U. S. Steel & Co.; T. B. Schrieber, Esser, St. Louis—A. R. Robles of Robles, Wass, Shoe Co.; seashore, T. N. Y.; J. O'Brien of Hardigan & Dryer; seashore.

LEATHER BUYERS

Bethel, O.—Mr. Pathey of Cincinnati Shoe Co.

Detroit, Mich.—H. A. Menzies of Menzies Shoe Co.; 200 Summer St.

Gainesville, Fla.—James Thompson of James Thompson & Co.; Essex.

Little Falls, N. Y.—Frank Eagle of Little Falls Shoe Co.; 200 Summer St.

Long Beach, Calif.—Harry Boston of Henry Boston & Sons; London, Eng.

Melbourne and Sidney, Aus.—W. C. Mayer of Warren & Strong; Taur.

New York—Mr. Musilier of Musilier & Giesmann; Richmond, Me.—Geo. A. Hawkes of Hawkes Shoe Co.; 200 Summer St.

St. Louis—Robert Dittman of Geo. F. Dittman Shoe Co.; Taur.

Toronto—Mr. Pathey of Cincinnati Shoe Co.

Winnipeg, Canada—James Thompson of James Thompson & Co.; Essex.

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Leading Events in Athletic World Tennis Title Match

M'LOUGHIN IS TENNIS WINNER; RETAINS TITLE

(Continued from page one)

internationalist was carried off his feet, being able to win but one game.

At 11:55 Williams appeared amid great applause and was immediately followed by McLoughlin. The Casino was thronged as never before while automobiles lined either side of Bellevue avenue for a quarter of a mile. Improvised seats were up everywhere, and in spite of preparations for a record breaking crowd the Casino management was unable to take care of all the visitors.

Spectators sold seats for today's match at from \$3 to \$5.

McLoughlin and Williams have met before, and while the former was the winner he had great trouble with his fellow internationalist. At Newport last year in the sixth round the draw brought this year's finalists together. Five sets were necessary before Williams succumbed. At the all-England tournament last month, Williams and McLoughlin met and the latter was leading two sets to one when Williams withdrew.

In the present tournament the title-holder has not been forced to play an extra set in any of his matches, while Williams has been obliged to go extra sets in four of his five contests. One of his matches in the tournament went to him by default.

The Californian defeated Wallace F. Johnson of Philadelphia in the semi-final round Monday, 6-0, 7-5, 6-1, while Williams won from Nathaniel W. Niles of Boston in the same round, taking three out of four sets, 6-4, 7-5, 3-6, 6-1.

In the McLoughlin-Johnson match the champion had the service and won the initial game after it had twice gone to deuce. Last year's runner-up did not get much opportunity to play his slice strokes, and when he did McLoughlin ran to the net and shot them back before they reached the ground. He blocked Johnson's game and at the same time served him balls upon which he could not get his famous cut stroke. Johnson lobbed continually in the second set, especially when McLoughlin was facing the sun. The champion's work was more consistent than it was a year ago, and he seemed to use more head work and was not careless or over-anxious on his smashes over the net and his long volleys. The points and stroke analysis:

FIRST SET	
McLoughlin	6 4 4 1 4 4 26-6
Johnson	4 2 0 1 2 1-10-0
McLoughlin	N O P SA DF
Johnson	6 6 2 0 1

SECOND SET	
McLoughlin	4 4 5 3 2 5 0 4 4 26-7
Johnson	1 2 3 4 5 3 1 4 0 1-32-5
McLoughlin	N O P SA DF
Johnson	9 9 4 1

THIRD SET	
McLoughlin	5 4 4 0 5 4 5-27-6
Johnson	3 0 1 4 3 2 3-16-1
McLoughlin	N O P SA DF
Johnson	7 10 1

RECAPITULATION	
McLoughlin	earned points Errors
Johnson	30 18 49

McLoughlin..... 30
Johnson..... 18

Williams..... 49

Williams has played more determined and aggressive tennis than in his match with Niles, for except as a last resort he seldom ran to the net save at the end of the second set. He drove, however, with terrific speed. Niles for three sets was at his best as a back court player. Careful of Williams' lightning passing drives, he, too, seldom ran in.

The Boston star drove with beautiful form, perfect length and good pace, and often dislodged William from the barrier. He caught the internationalist time and again, as he followed his serve in, by fast shots, but his own volleying, especially on low hard balls, was poor.

MOTHERS OF CITY TO HAVE OUTING

Free concerts by orchestras and vocal talent, with a luncheon served by Timothy Moosy, chief of the city hall information bureau, and E. B. Mero, secretary of the public celebrations bureau, constitute the program for the "Mothers day" outing to be given by Mayor Fitzgerald at Franklin park Thursday.

Arrangements have been made for free trolley trips from all sections of the city to the park on that day.

PITTSBURGH VS. BOSTON TODAY

PROBABLE LINEUP	
PITTSBURGH	BOSTON
Doolan, 3b..... ss, Maranville	Carey, 1f..... 1b, Myers
Vieux, 2b..... 1f, Connolly	W. H. Miller, 2b..... 2b, Griffith
Miller, 1b..... r.f., Zinn	Wilson, r.f..... 3b, Smith
Simon, c..... c, Whaling	Adams, p..... p, Hess

After defeating Pittsburgh by a ninthinning rally in the first game of the series of three being played here this week, the Boston Nationals will again meet the visitors at the South End grounds this afternoon. The contest Monday was a fine exhibition of baseball, and the Boston players feel confident that they can repeat their victory today. The Pittsburgh team will play here again tomorrow afternoon, after which no more western teams will be seen at the South End grounds this season.

EXETER ELEVEN REPORTS SEPT. 15

EXETER, N. H.—Exeter Academy re-opens Wednesday, Sept. 17, and Coach T. A. Jones will act as captain for the eleven to report Monday, Sept. 15. Of 16 who played in the Andover game, McKean, Luman and Church, linemen, and Waite and Winton, backs, have been lost by graduation. Almost all of the others are expected to return. Coach Carney will start the fall baseball practice on the opening day of the term.

NATIONAL TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONS

Year	Champion	All Comers
1881	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1882	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1883	R. D. Sears	H. H. Taylor
1885	R. D. Sears	G. M. Brinley
1886	R. D. Sears	R. L. Beeckman
1887	R. D. Sears	H. W. Stowman
1888	R. D. Sears	Q. A. Shaw
1889	O. S. Campbell	O. S. Campbell
1891	O. S. Campbell	O. H. Holman
1893	R. D. Wrenn	F. H. Hover
1894	R. D. Wrenn	M. F. Goodbody
1895	F. H. Hover	F. H. Hover
1897	R. D. Wrenn	W. V. Eaves
1898	D. Whitman	M. D. Whitman
1899	D. Whitman	J. P. Taret
1900	M. D. Whitman	W. J. Larned
1901	W. A. Larned	W. A. Larned
1902	W. A. Larned	R. F. Doherty
1903	I. L. Doherty	H. L. Ward
1904	H. L. Ward	R. F. Doherty
1905	R. F. Doherty	R. C. Wright
1907	W. J. Clothier	J. Clothier
1908	W. A. Larned	R. A. Larned
1909	W. A. Larned	W. J. Clothier
1910	W. A. Larned	T. C. Bundy
1911	W. A. Larned	M. E. McLoughlin
1912	M. E. McLoughlin	W. F. Johnson

WOODBURY WINS MAGNOLIA MEET

MAGNOLIA—There was a large gallery for the men's tennis finals here Monday. L. D. Woodbury beat H. S. McKee, 6-4, 6-3. The result of the match gives Woodbury not only the cup offered the winner, but a leg on the Magnolia trophy now held by G. H. Brooke of New York. The latter will be unable to defend it this year.

In the mixed doubles O. Ames and Mrs. O. Ames beat C. Wadsworth and Miss I. Wadsworth and will meet A. Morrill and Miss Morrill in the semi-final round.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS STARTS

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ont.—Owing to the tournament at Newport, the international tennis tournament scheduled to open here Monday was postponed until today, when singles and doubles will be started. This is an open tournament for the American and Canadian championship.

Among prominent players here are E. H. Whitney of Brookline, Mass., William Johnston of California, Chauncey Seaver of Boston, and Miss Mary Brown, holder of the woman's championship of the United States.

MAPLEWOOD TENNIS CONTINUES MAPLEWOOD, N. H.—Three men showed great promise in the initial tennis skirmish here Monday at the Country Club for the Maplewood championship and the challenge cup. They are H. R. Burroughs, Crescent A. C.; Victor Hockmeyer, Lowell; R. H. Stearns, Boston.

DETROIT 6, BOSTON 5

DETROIT—Cobb twice broke up a possible Boston victory and Detroit took the second game of the series Monday, 6 to 5. In the fifth inning Cobb stole home with the tying run and in the eighth, after capturing Hooper's fly, he made a magnificent return to the plate and prevented Janvrin from scoring on the out.

TENNIS WRITERS ORGANIZE NEWPORT, R. I.—A National Association of Lawn Tennis Writers was formed at the locker building of the Casino Monday. Edward Moss of the Associated Press was chosen president and J. Prior Allen of the New York Tribune secretary.

LAWRENCE WRIGHT AND MISS WOOD WIN KENNEBUNKPORT, Me.—There was a large gathering here Monday for the finals in the mixed doubles. Irving C. Wright of Boston and Miss Wood beat Miss Schuyler and H. D. Bulkley, 7-5, 6-8, 6-2.

PERROQUETS WIN THORN POLO CUPS

NEWPORT, R. I.—The Perroquets won the match for the Thorn memorial cups, offered by Mrs. E. C. Post, at the Westchester Polo Club Monday, defeating the Philadelphia County Club by the score of 10 to 7. Philadelphia earned only two goals, receiving five on handicap.

PERROQUETS PHILADELPHIA

Total	12	Total	7
Perroquets, earned goals	4	Perroquets, lost goals	7
G.H. 5, Prince Jr. 2	6	R. Randolph 1	1
H. H. Price Jr. 2	5	R. Randolph 1	1
G.H. 2, A. Gill 3	6	B. Back-P. D. Mills 3	3

CHICAGO BEATS WASHINGTON

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.

Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 13

Washington..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1

Batteries: Russell and Schmitz; Groom, Hughes and Henry. Umpires, Connolly and McGreevy. Time, 2h. 50m.

CLEVELAND BEATS N. Y. 6 TO 2

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.

Cleveland..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 13

New York..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 12

Batteries: Blanding and O'Neill; McConaghay, Fisher and Sweeney. Umpires, Dohugh and Sheridan. Time, 2h. 29m.

ATHLETICS SHUT OUT

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.

Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 13

St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 12

Batteries: Plank and Schmitz; Groom, Geyer and Hildebrandt. Umpires, Klein and Bigler. Time, 2h. 40m.

CHICAGO BEATS BROOKLYN

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.

Brooklyn..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 13

Chicago..... 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 12

Batteries: Humphries, Lavender and Archer; Allen, Yingling and Miller. Umpires, Brennan and Eason. Time, 1h. 56m.

GIANTS WIN IN NINTH

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.

New York..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 13

Cincinnati..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 2

Batteries: Dixey and Whiting; O'Toole, Robinson, McQuillan and Shumard. Umpires, Bigler and Bryon. Time, 2h. 40m.

DEVLIN SOLD TO ROCHESTER

Arthur Devlin has been sold to the Rochester club of the International League in part payment for Quinn and Schmidt, who will report at the South End grounds this afternoon.

MCGRAW BUYS NEW MAN

NEW YORK—Manager McGraw of the New York National League club has announced the purchase of E. Harrison, left-fielder of the Newburg club, of the New York and New Jersey League.

K. I. T. LEAGUE

Hopkinsville 5, Vincennes 4.

Owensboro 7, Cairo 2.

Henderson 8, Paducah 6.

CITY EMPLOYEES ENJOYING ATHLETIC SPORTS



PRESS CLUB GOLF PLAY IN FIRST MATCH ROUND

F. A. Hoyt Leads Field in Qualification Round at Belmont Spring, Beating Mr. Lockwood

Play in the first match round of the Boston Press club golf tournament is being held this afternoon on the links of the Belmont Spring Country club. The drawings in the first division for the cup presented by Gen. Charles H. Taylor are as follows:

J. N. Manning vs. E. M. Taft, A. J. Wellington vs. S. E. Thayer, H. N. Raymond vs. C. A. Loring, B. W. Brown vs. V. S. Lawrence, A. G. Lockwood vs. G. L. Sweet, A. M. Crosby vs. F. H. Hoyt, G. A. Whittemore vs. J. E. O'Connell, C. A. Sampson vs. winner of Foss vs. Thayer vs.

In the qualifying round F. H. Hoyt of the Woodland Golf Club, who has won the Taylor trophy for the last two years, led the field with a card of 67, while A. G. Lockwood of the home club turned in a card one stroke higher than that of Hoyt. The leading cards were:

E. M. Taft, Woodland..... 82 11-10-12
F. H. Hoyt, Woodland..... 76 3-7-13
A. G. Lockwood, Belmont..... 77 3-7-14
E. T. Tracy, W. C. 76 3-7-13
E. A. Whittemore, Hatherly..... 87 12-25
I. W. Small, Belmont..... 81 5-7-18
C. A. Loring, Meadow Brook..... 98 16-27
J. N. Manning,

THE HOME FORUM

LOVE THE ONLY POWER

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHISTIAN SCIENCE has come to reaffirm and prove the truth of the Bible teaching that there is but one power, God, or good, and that evil cannot have place or power in God's universe. If God—Life, Truth, and Love—is infinite, where is the opportunity for sin, disease, or death? However, for generations mankind has been educated to believe in the spectre of evil, until it has come to seem very real and powerful. This belief cannot be ignored, but must be overcome in each individual consciousness through an understanding of the truth. On page 564 of the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes: "From Genesis to the Apocalypse, sin, sickness, and death, envy, hatred, and revenge—all evil—are typified by a serpent, or animal subtlety."

In the Apocalypse the talking serpent of Genesis seems to have grown to huge proportions and is described as "the great red dragon, swollen with sin, inflamed with war against spirituality, and ripe for destruction." (Science and Health, p. 565.) If we stop here, we have an unwelcome picture of what seems a formidable adversary, but in the twelfth chapter of Revelation the vision of the inspired apostle soars beyond the temporary illusion and he foretells the destruction of all sense of evil in the following words: "And the great dragon was cast out, that old serpent, called the Devil, and Satan, which deceiveth the whole world: . . . And they overcame him by the blood of the Lamb, and by the word of their testimony."

The history of the world, it has been said, is contained in a nut-shell, in the history of the individual, and this may well be applied to the Bible narratives, which, in a broad sense, depict the experiences through which the human consciousness passes in journeying from a material sense of existence to the discernment of spiritual realities. This being the case, it is of the utmost importance to note how the destruction of the dragon was brought about, as described in the passage just quoted, since it typifies the mental warfare which every mortal experiences. St. John says: "They overcame him by the blood of the Lamb, and by the word of their testimony." Let us consider for a moment the two weapons used. First, "the blood of the Lamb."

Now, there is nothing passive about this verse; it reads "they overcame,

Grecian Mariners of Old and Today

The close correspondence in the *Odyssey* between poetic fancy and the realities of a mariner's life may be illustrated by a few examples taken from M. Berard, we read in "Harvard Lectures on Greek Subjects," by S. H. Butcher, Telemachus asks the suitors for a ship and 20 comrades; that he may go to Sparta and sandy Pylos to inquire about his father's return. They refuse, Athene, however, under the form of Mentor equips the expedition. Some hours after sunset Mentor and Telemachus set sail. Athene sent them "a favoring gale, a fresh wind from the northwest singing over the wine-dark sea." Next morning at dawn they reach Pylos. Turn now to the official "sail-

ing directions" of today. In these Greek waters, we are told, land and sea breezes follow one another alternately. The sea breeze springs up each morning about 10 o'clock. During the day, therefore, it keeps the ships locked in the harbor. At sunset it falls. Then for several hours there is a calm. Towards 11 p.m. the land breeze rises. Hence, this ship of Telemachus leaving Ithaca about 11 p.m., sails almost before the wind to the Peloponnesus. The wind and the pilot do the work. At early dawn the mariners easily make the harbor. Later, it would be more difficult, for—see again "sailing directions"—the land breeze then freshens, and does not fall till about 9 a.m. The poet who described this voyage of Telemachus wrote, we cannot doubt, with all the knowledge of a skipper. The custom of embarking at night is found in three other places in the *Odyssey*.

SPRING BLOOM ON WESTERN SANDS

WRITING of spring flowers of the desert, Charles F. Saunders says in his book on California, that some of them are of extreme delicacy of texture and hue. There is an evening primrose a few inches high which in the afternoon spreads great creamy white flowers glowing with yellow at their hearts. The mohaves hang out its silky banners, almost like an orchid, two-lipped and yellowish white, splashed with purple and with a purple palate. The desert aster in lavender and gold and gilia in tender blue (a shy one also of evanescent pink) are found with the lilac-colored larkspur, that one of all the flowers most associated with gardens

set round with the deep green richnesses of New England.

The wild verbena, or abronia, are less dainty, but the waxy fruit of the desert mistletoes has berries like exquisite rose pearls. On the Mohave desert in May comes the orange scarlet tulip, with glowing cups of pure flame color, close to the ground. The writer says that eight days after he had plucked and packed a number of these to dry in a press one was found perfectly fresh. It was a bud and had opened in the darkness of its captivity. The bell-shaped clumps look like burning bushes with tongues of flame. There is the desert ox-eye, a burst of sunshine out of its ash gray leaves, and the salazaria looks like a Quaker lady in her bonnet, with its velvety blue and white corolla. There is a remarkable milkweed of royal blue, and the nama demissum, that grows on the ground like a flat wheel with green spokes and a tire of Tyrian purple.

An interesting note of all this desert bloom is that concerning a spiny date, a shrub or little tree that bears purple blossoms. Its roots descend sometimes 20 feet in search of water and when the writer ordered one of these taken home as a garden ornament the Indian workman dug till his head awoke was visible above the earth, trying to get the roots out unbroken. Mr. Saunders says that he thought the bush had earned its place, and told the Indian to dig no further.

Rest in God

We seek here rest in this thing which is so little, where to rest is in; and we know not our God that is all mighty and all wise, and all good, for He is very rest. God wills to be known, and it pleases Him that we rest in Him. For all that is beneath Him sufficeth not us.—Juliana, 1373.

This Growing Century

"Come on into the twentieth century! The water's fine!" That is what one constantly wants to call out these days to the people one sees sitting on the bank, declares a writer in "Life." He goes on: Stop glancing back over your shoulders and shaking your head at the waves and drawing in your toes and looking scared! Strip off your nineteenth century duds, man, and dive!

This is really one of the finest times in the whole history of the world to be alive in. Because why? Because it is one of the times when the social organism, like a shudder crab, has just burst its old dogma-shell up the middle, has more than half crawled out of it, and is about to start growing. . . . Of course, it is a terrible time if you are only conscious of the shell-cracking. . . . But it's glorious to grow.

Eisteddfod for California

To San Francisco the first week of August, 1913, will come thousands of Welshmen from all parts of the world to attend the International Exposition Eisteddfod, the scope and magnitude of which will surpass anything heretofore attempted in the annals of Eisteddfodau, declares the Musical Leader. There will be \$25,000 distributed in prizes, of which \$10,000 will be given in the chief choral contest; all competitions are open to the world. Choir directors from Wales have already signified their intention of bringing their choirs to participate, and also several choirs in the United States will go to San Francisco.

Japanese Concept of Time

Before 1860 there was no common Japanese word for anything less than an hour. They took their time in large doses. Railways introduced in 1872 made minutes and seconds intelligible quantities according to a writer in the Century magazine. When the first train ran the prime minister of Japan was late and left behind. The cheap American watch helped to teach the people that an hour had 60 minutes. A Japanese today can split a second.

Friendship With Virtue

To contract ties of friendship with any one is to contract friendship with his virtue.—Thoreau.

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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Why the Sunflower Hung His Head

Nobody knew for ever so long why the sunflower hung his head. He had been accustomed to holding it very high, so high that he could see the first glimpse of the sun and then higher and higher until he thought every moment that the very next moment would enable him to reach the glorious object of his devotions. And then he hung his head. If he had been the only sunflower in the garden, goes on a writer in the Indianapolis News, he need never have known the truth, and then he would never have been ashamed. The flower that is born to blush unseen may be a little lonesome, but its vanity is safe. It may be ugly, but it can think that it is as beautiful as it can imagine and will never be deceived.

That was the trouble with the sun-

flower. Of course, the sunflower has always admired the sun and wished to be like him. That was very well, but when the sunflower grew up and heard his name he got into his foolish head the idea that he was the sun of the flowers, and was even a little more beautiful than the real sun. And then one day another flower shot up beside him. It was rather a common looking affair, with a big brown center and yellow petals. In fact, it was an ordinary sunflower of medium size.

"Hello, there," it shouted to the first sunflower. "How are you? Haven't forgotten your brother, have you? They say I look just like you." The sunflower looked and bowed, and then he hung his head. Yes, he had been vain and foolish, but surely deserving of sympathy. If you should happen to come across somebody exactly like yourself the chances are that it would be somebody you did

not care for particularly. And you see he had thought that he was a sun and he was really only a sunflower, the commonest flower in the whole garden.

Today's Puzzle

HIDDEN FRUITS

1. This map pleases me better than the small one.

2. According to our botany teacher rye is one of the most cultivateable of the grains.

3. They told me London was only a few miles away.

4. With a wild whoop each boy leaped from his particular hiding place.

5. I always have a dip early in the morning.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
1. Guerdon. 2. Aquarius.



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

LOG CABIN AND WELL, LIVONIA, RUSSIA

THE pine log cabins of Russia are now seldom used as dwelling places. They are, as a rule, attached only to small farms and either afford a floor where threshing can be carried on, or a place where the cow and farm horse is stabled for the night. The roofs of these cabins are composed of straw, into which mosses, green and brown, have grown and produced a close thatch of an extremely beautiful color, which lasts for centuries. In Livonia one of these picturesque little cabins is to be found with a well close

by which dates from quite early times. It consists of a reservoir built of logs which reaches deep into the earth and contains a constant supply of very cold water. The primitive, but very effectual, method of obtaining water from the depths of the well is as follows: A strong beam, generally the stem of a pine tree, with a fork at its upper end is rammed into the ground, slightly slanting backwards. Another very long pole crosses the fork of the first. To one end of this beam a thin pole is attached

Meade's Estimate of Grant

General Meade's estimate of Grant is found in the recently published "Life and Letters of George Gordon Meade." He says:

"Grant is not a striking man, is very reticent, has never mixed with the world and has but little manner, indeed is somewhat ill at ease in the presence of strangers, hence a first impression is never favorable. He has natural qualities of a high order and is a man whom, the more you see and know him, the better you like him. He puts me in mind of old Taylor, and sometimes I fancy he models himself on old Zee."

Grant is not a mighty genius, but he is a good soldier, of great force of character, honest and upright, of pure purposes."

GREAT MOMENTS IN GREAT BOOKS

In the great books there seems always to be one or two great moments when the whole heart of the story is made plain. Sometimes, however, in a story the great moment is not the climax. For example, as some one lately pointed out in the Bookman, Robinson Crusoe's great moment is when he found the footprint on the sand. This is contributory to the rest of the tale, and yet even here one may see its true purport: The meaning of this story is to show human experience in isolation. The discovery of the footprint emphasizes the loneliness of Robinson Crusoe. No one recalling this story will ever confound it with "Swiss Family Robinson," which shows community life under somewhat similar conditions. The discovery that there was another person on this island is the dramatic moment of the story and it is also the moment which definitely illustrates the solitude of Crusoe.

In Meredith's "Diana of the Crossways" we may select as the grand climax the moment when Diana sees herself as the woman who has sold a state secret for money and prestige. Meredith's chivalrous purpose in the story is undoubtedly to show a woman with high impulses and with really innocent heart doing that which is unworthy in the sight of the world, as a result of social conditions for which she was not responsible. Diana wanted to be happy, to live a broad and successful

and brilliant life. This is a natural enough desire for man or woman. As a woman Diana had been taught that her only path to such a free and successful life lay through alliance with some man. She turns away from the man who has nothing to offer but his affection, and through a series of mistakes and disappointments we trace her impulsive progress towards the ultimate revelation that worldly success is by no means the sweet thing it appears to be, but is too often bought at high cost of peace or even of self-respect. She goes on to the hour of humiliation when she sees her act for what it was, though she had not so understood it before (which of us sees his mistakes as such beforehand?). She discovers that one who had vowed devotion to her really cared first of all for himself and for his own worldly success. Then she turns back to the unselfish affection that has been hers from the first and learns to follow the better way.

Woman and the Early Church

Writing of women in the progress of civilization, George Willis Cooke sets forth in the Chautauquan what Christianity did for the advancement of woman. He says that women were admitted to the Christian communities on precisely the same terms as men. The moral demands of the new faith appealed to them strongly, and they gave it their earnest support. They took an active and highly interested part in the first churches, were among the first martyrs and furnished the most zealous advocates of Christianity. From the first it was admirably suited to the needs of women, gave purpose and meaning to their emotional life, guided their instinct for family purity and social fellowship, and satisfied their demands for immortality. . . . In no other period except our own, declares this commentator, has woman seen so constant a theme for discussion, for praise or criticism, as in that of the fourth and fifth centuries, under the lead of the great Christian teachers of that time.

In the Text Book of Christian Science by

Science And Health With Key to the Scriptures

MARY BAKER EDDY

ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.

BOSTON, MASS.

The water, the water,
That joyous brook for me!

That tuneth through the quiet night
In ever-living glee;

The water, the water,
That sleepless, merry heart,

Which gurgles on unstintedly
And loveth to impart,

To all around it some small measure
Of its own most perfect pleasure.

The water, the water,
The gentle stream for me,

That gushes from the old gray stone
Beside the silver tree.

The water, the water,
That ever-bubbling spring,

I loved and looked on while a child
In deepest wondering.

And asked it whence it came and went,
And when its treasure would be
spent

The water, the water,
The dear and blessed thing,

That all day fed the little flowers
On its bank blossoming.

—William Motherwell.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, August 26, 1913

Clan Influence Waning in China and Japan

IN THE extraordinarily interesting review of the domestic politics of Japan, which Mr. Komai contributes to our columns, peculiar stress is laid on the irresistible breaking up of the clan system by means of which for centuries two immensely powerful aristocratic bodies have divided the patronage and offices of the government between them very much after the manner of the Whigs and Tories, in the eighteenth century, in the United Kingdom. The "rectitude" era in Japan may be said to represent roughly the reform era in the United Kingdom—the period in the one case as in the other when political power began to drift from the aristocratic cliques which officered the army and the navy to the professional classes with their wider sympathies and closer touch of the people.

Curiously enough this change has synchronized with the awakening of China. The collapse of the power of the Satsuma and the Choshu clans has corresponded closely with the overthrow of the Manchus, and in the struggle over the political Patroclus, on both shores of the Japanese sea, a Yuan Shih Kai, on the one side, and a Yamamoto, on the other, are striving, in a manner unconsciously, to prevent a sudden landslide, which they dread as instinctively as the nobles of the "Oeil de Boeuf" dreaded the appearance of the Phrygian cap in the streets before the Tuilleries. It is this which accounts, to some extent, for the drawing together of the Kuomintang and the Kokumin, though a quite accurate but more superficial reason may be found in the possibilities of peaceful development, if southern China proves victorious. And though it is impossible to say what the actual feelings of the Genero to Dr. Sun Yat Sen may be, there can be no question that new Japan is on the side of new China to a man.

When the sympathies and interests of a nation both point in the same direction, a strong basis for joint political action may be said to have been reached. Officially Tokio will continue to display to Peking that unwavering correct attitude which is so characteristic of Japanese diplomacy. The last person, however, in the whole world who will be deceived is the provisional President of the Chinese republic, the autocrat Yuan Shih Kai. The western peoples will hear, however, many things to the contrary, for Sofia is not the only city which maintains a press bureau, nor are the Spaniards the only people who have learned how to apply the proverb, "When one door is shut, another opens."

CANADA'S plans for participation in the Panama-Pacific exposition will involve expenditures running to \$500,000. Canada is an experienced and a successful advertiser and it is going to lay out this money to the best possible advantage.

IN CHICAGO the names of 540 streets have recently been changed. As a consequence, many residents are uncertain as to their address until they reach home.

Road Building and Maintenance

THERE is peculiar timeliness in the prominence given by the office of public roads of the United States department of agriculture to the question of highway maintenance. In almost every state of the Union, and in almost every county and municipality of these states, large sums of money are being, or are about to be, spent for road construction. The agitation for good roads carried on throughout the United States continuously during the last few years is beginning to bear fruit. Tens of millions of dollars are to be expended in improvement of the highways before the present year is out. Plans are making for expenditures that will run into hundreds of millions in the near future. New York state alone is just now engaged in distributing \$50,000,000 for roadway improvement among the different counties.

In a few weeks one of the most important road congresses ever held in the country will assemble at Detroit. Here the whole question of local, state and national aid to road building will be taken up and discussed in the broadest manner. One day of the congress is to be given to the subject of construction and maintenance, the discussion to be under the auspices of the American Highway Association. It will be well if those who shall take part in this section of the program shall acquaint themselves in advance and later take occasion to acquaint the country thoroughly with the information on the subject which the office of public roads at Washington has been able to gather.

It is not putting it too strongly to say that maintenance is a matter of far deeper concern than construction at this stage of the good roads' movement. Let it be assumed that the time has now come when road construction of the character necessary to meet modern conditions is possible. It may be conceded that great advance has been made in meeting the "pull" or siction, the wear and tear, occasioned by automobile travel. But the most skillful and substantial construction possible is not, and cannot be, proof against neglect. The public roads office emphasizes all that has been said in other quarters in this connection. Unless the municipalities, the counties, the states and the federal government, so far as their respective jurisdictions lie, shall take good care of the roads now constructed, and of those to be constructed in the future, the tens and hundreds of millions gone into and going into this work will be largely wasted.

In many parts of Europe where the best roads are now to be found there has been no construction for centuries, but the problem of maintenance has enlisted the thought and energy of the best engineers and workers. Highways in the United Kingdom and on the continent are subject to unremitting upkeep. They are not permitted to get out of repair. Trained men, experienced men, are employed constantly to superintend gangs of workers on small sections, and the result is a common highway system equal to the metropolitan boulevard system of the United States. Maintenance is today the greatest factor in the solution of the good roads problem in the United States, and the office of public roads is doing excellent service in bringing it forward conspicuously.

WERE Viscount Haldane only the highest judicial official of the land from which both the United States and Canada can derive their traditions, customs and precedents of law, he would receive on his pending visit to America the honors and courtesies that are awaiting him. Americans have not attained unto Chinese standards of ancestor worship, and they do not value official rank inordinately. But when a lord high chancellor does a well nigh unprecedented thing and leaves Britain to discourse on law to the assembled jurists of the republic and the Dominion, this action stirs a submerged but latent feeling of reverence for the office and all that it implies, historically and ethically. Modernity makes ready to do homage to antiquity.

Happily, to high official rank implying eminent professional talent and attainments the distinguished visitor joins other attributes and tokens of personal consequence that will make him the more welcome to his prospective hosts. He is a Scot, and he comes to lands that have felt the impress of a race commanding in statecraft, commerce, education and the higher ranges of intellectual activity. A scion of this strain now occupies the White House. Canada is a new Scotia.

Viscount Haldane is a thinker and an author. He exemplifies that union of culture with political activity and serviceability which has marked British civil evolution to a degree not equaled elsewhere in Europe, much less at Washington or Ottawa. On the western side of the Atlantic it is still a handicap for a public man to be known as a student of the intellectual problems that men like Mr. Balfour and Viscount Haldane turn to when not immersed in parliamentary or judicial duties. Hence, the British jurist's visit will have an educational effect. It will reenforce the arguments and renew the hopes of the minority which contends that a nation is never more sensible than when it enlists among its civilian employees men of largest intellectual caliber, broadest culture, and most highly developed historical imagination.

That the eminent jurist, former cabinet minister and innovating administrator of the British war department should be planning to discuss, before his audience of lawyers at the Montreal meeting of the American Bar Association, the great theme of "Higher Nationality," is in itself a sign of the times. Nationality, as often defined on the low terms of the past, is failing to grip the conscience of the modern man.

IT WOULD APPEAR from the latest advices that the creators of fashions in women's headwear are not to be altogether content this fall with butterfly wings on Watteau shapes, nor with cobweb stuffs of tulle and chiffon and shadow lace. While it is true that the tulle hat has come into great favor, especially when used in contrast with fur, the cloche hat, lined with black velvet and covered tightly with toile de Jouy, an artistic cretonne, is very much in vogue. Moreover, many other styles, equally striking, are to come in with the autumn. To begin with, there is the sugar-scoop hat of black velvet. This, we are told, has no clearly defined crown; its greatest height is in the back and it tilts gracefully toward the nose. Then there is the boat-shaped hat which is emphasized with a horizontal line of feathers, the brim flaring up at the side. It will be at once noticed by men that the models of the four styles mentioned are all of the sky-sweeping pattern. Only the butterfly wing, however, is likely to be unpleasant in the street car. The sugar-scoop shape will have decided, if not enthusiastic, masculine approval as a change from the coal scuttle and flowerpot.

However, it is yet too early to speak with any assurance of the general run of fall hats. It should be remembered that the designers have barely skimmed the surface of the ground that is available in shapes of the domestic utensil and tableware order. The turkey platter has not as yet been offered, nor the tureen, to say nothing of the sugar bowl, while the hat creators seem to have completely overlooked the bread box, the tea kettle, the refrigerator and the vacuum cleaner.

After all, it is not the shape that cuts such a figure or comes so high. The homely names given hats are often very deceptive. Take, for example, something new and lovely bearing such a commonplace name as the dustpan. One would suppose that a dustpan hat should come within the reach of all. But trim this with toile de Jouy, reliving it on the edge with small roses made of chiffon; or elaborate on the idea by decorating the edges with various shades of heliotrope and strings of black velvet; or fix it up with a border of sable or mink, working in some lace and ruching effects, and the dustpan will be literally submerged in luxury. It would be the same way if the hat were called a lawnmower or a wheelbarrow. Everybody who had anything to do with the coal scuttle and the flowerpot creations knows this full well.

Nevertheless, getting back to the sugar-scoop hat, it promises a change, at least, and the tilt toward the nose may give it a piquancy that has been lacking in women's headwear for the last two or three seasons.

CANADA'S naval problem evidently remains in her politics, spite of the defeat by the Senate some weeks ago of the government's bill to give \$35,000,000 to aid the mother country's battleship construction. On the occasion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's recent visit to St. Hyacinthe he was given a demonstration of popular approval so warm as to lend support to the claim of one of the speakers from the same platform as the former premier that there was not a good Tory in the entire district. Assuming that there were any other sort of Tory residing there, he was not visible in the populace that bestowed honors upon the leader of the present opposition party. Sir Wilfrid responded to the acclaim by making what appears to have been regarded as a masterful speech, in which he reasserted the naval policy of the Liberals, a strongly Canadian plan, assertive of the nationality of the Dominion and looking to building up a Canadian navy instead of making gifts to the imperial government. A navy, not a contribution, is Sir Wilfrid's plea.

Outside the Dominion and away from its political maneuvers, there is difficulty in understanding what need Canada has of a navy.

Welcome for Viscount Haldane

At a time when the great nations, in spite of their continued race for high place in rank of battleships, are deeply questioning the justification for the great outlay for armament, Canada, with no naval burden, becomes somewhat the object of envy, not to say of congratulation. But within the domain of her politics the issue takes no other shape than a question whether the Dominion shall spend some millions at home or shall send them untrammeled to London. Upon this problem the parties divide, with a cleavage so deep that there is every prospect that the government of Mr. Borden will have yet to appeal to the country for support.

In the light of this situation the enthusiasm for Sir Wilfrid is not less than significant. Possibly at St. Hyacinthe he was in most favorable surroundings, sure to yield acclaim to the talented and engaging leader of the Liberal opposition; but as it was the share of his administration in the reciprocity arrangement with the United States that had most to do in bringing about his retirement, there would seem to be the brightest outlook in general elections, which apparently Premier Borden is in no haste to see precipitated. Sir Wilfrid reasserted the reciprocity cause in his speech, none too vigorously, as still a good issue, cleverly turning it to account by comparison between the prosperity of Canada during his premiership and the lessened business activity after he was deposed.

The naval issue is the one that will claim first place in the next test of Canadian sentiment and the note of nationalism in Sir Wilfrid's speech will not be likely to miss its effect. A Canadian navy, for Canada, built in Canada and manned by Canadians, against a contribution of \$35,000,000 to the imperial navy, is a cry well suited to the aid of the Liberal cause. Still there rises the question, why a naval burden of any sort?

Making Way for Railroad Terminals

IN SCORES of cities of the United States and Canada the business of the railway companies, freight and passenger, has outgrown their terminal facilities. Through the aid of belt lines and the establishment of outer yards, transfer yards, etc., the corporations have been enabled, generally speaking, to expand their facilities for handling freight without disturbing business centers. This has not been possible, save in rare instances, when it has become necessary for some of the larger systems, or combinations of systems, to enlarge their passenger terminals. Millions must be spent, as a rule, in buying up improved property in the vicinity of the old and overcrowded depots.

In Chicago, a new depot to take the place of the union station on the West Side, and to cost not less than \$50,000,000, must be provided with trackage and building area that will wipe out a dozen or more blocks of buildings in that section. In Dallas, Tex., a new union depot will soon take the place now occupied by ten buildings, including public institutions, elevators, warehouses, etc. In Toronto, Canada, a new \$10,000,000 station will change the appearance of one side of the city.

It is regrettable, of course, that modern construction should involve the destruction of so much work already done, the wiping out of so much invested capital, but this has been rendered unavoidable by the rapid growth of American cities. The railroad managers of a generation ago thought they were building for the future, but, like others engaged in private corporate and public construction, they were soon awakened to a realization of the fact that they had actually built only for the present. Every community of consequence on both sides of the line has its story to tell of money wasted in the erection of inadequate buildings.

However, it is more to the point now to think of the future than of the past. The question is, How long will present construction be adequate to meet the needs of business? Great railway terminals have been erected in recent years that are now presenting an overcrowded appearance. New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Montreal, Toronto, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Kansas City, have all passed or are passing through this experience. Growth of trade and travel has exceeded all expectations and calculations. The lessons taught have certainly been plain and costly enough to lead those who are at the present time responsible for providing necessary accommodations for traffic to be more liberal in their estimates.

SCRUTINY of the publishers' lists this autumn does not proceed far before the fact is apparent that biography is represented to an unusual degree. Whether merely a coincidence following the unconscious simultaneous decision of biographers to send forth their studies at this particular season, or a deliberate campaign of publishers to restore biography to its rightful place, it is not for us to say. The fact is indisputable, however, and we are among those who are glad thereof. Certain tendencies in both fiction and the published drama at the present time are not of a kind to make those who like a spiritual and decent type of civilization prone to foster further quantitative development of these forms of art. Fewer novels and plays, and those of a higher grade, are desired.

With biography given anything like its due share of the publisher's or the reader's attention, the literature of a period takes on a note of reality and also of idealism that may be lacking when the more imaginative forms of prose are dominant. The honest record of a human career furnishes incomparable data for a process of comparison of self with men and women who have achieved, a process without which ethical evolution is out of the question.

If the biographer combines courage with a judicial temper, if he knows when to be utterly candid and when to be decently reticent, if he is concerned with providing material for history and not for mythology, then by his art he serves both the person whose portrait he paints and the public that later looks on the portraiture. For it is a fine art to write a worthy biography. Carlyle summed it up when he said, "To seize a character . . . in its life and secret mechanism requires a thinker; to delineate it with truth and impressiveness is work for a poet."

Biography Coming to Its Own

AS A BAROMETER of trade in its territory, Dallas, Tex., through the Morning News, claims the wholesale business to be unquestionable, and that this business is now greater than ever before in the history of the city. This is a typical report from the great Southwest.